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WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, rain at first, bright. Temp. 10-16 (50-61). Thursday, bright. LONDON: Wednesday showers with sunny spells. Temp. 7-16 (45-61). Thursday, fair. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 10-21 (50-70). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 13-18 (55-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	72 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Fls
Algeria	3.00 Din	Iceland	150 Lkr	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 Nkr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	1.617.00	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	50 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Turkey	TL 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D

Lack of National Purpose Besets W. Germany at 30

By Michael Getler

BONN, May 22 (WP) — The ral Republic of Germany, 30 years ago as the western thirds of a divided and demol- country, celebrates its birth- tomorrow with its prosperity , its pride returning, but with enges ahead that will test its confidence and still-young de- acy in very different ways. ose challenges form along major lines:

To find goals, other than just materialism and prosperity, new generation that was not natized by the Nazi era or the station that followed.

To develop more self-confi- e in its democracy, so that ex- ism on a minor scale does not uce overreaction.

To handle carefully the emer- e of West Germany as an in- ingly important power — and ust in economic terms — in a d in which relationships are somewhat different than they been in the last 30 years.

any measure, West Germa- history of economic recovery social stability has been, and ins, extraordinary. Taking of the state of the nation be- parliament last week, Chancel- Helmut Schmidt said, "Thirty of the Federal Republic are just 30 years of a state that ioned well or built itself up of the ruins into one of the economically productive tries of the world. Rather, it is a state that has gained recogni- and respect in the world."



UPI

Helmut Schmidt

The chancellor told the lawmakers that, while the effort to overcome the Nazi past is not finished, the new state "now has a history of its own, that it is the best and most dignified part of German history" and that this history already is longer than that of the Weimar Republic of the 1920s, which broke down and gave birth to the Hitler era, and the 12-year Third Reich combined.

The chancellor is right. Yet something is missing. The pride of the older generation today lies primarily in the economic recovery, which is perhaps understandable given the hunger and destruction of 1945. Yet a sense of national purpose beyond that is not quite there yet, especially for younger people.

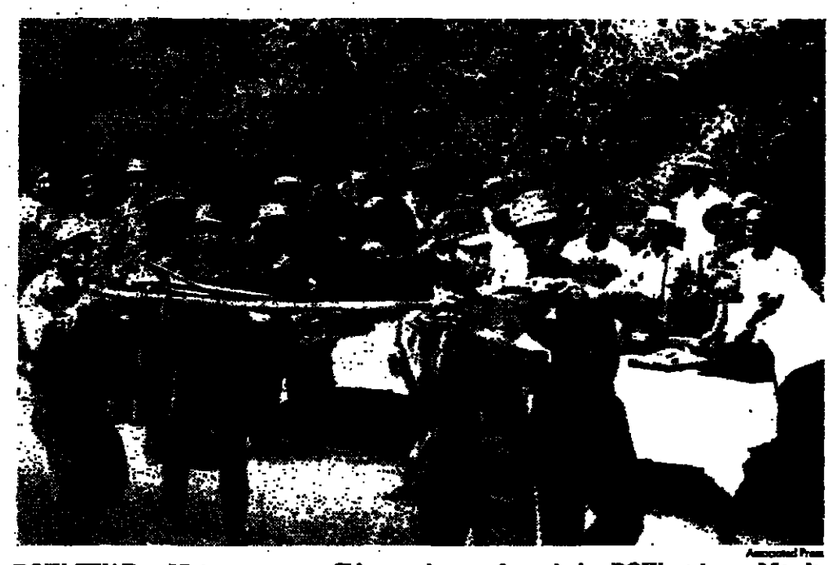
"To us," said 50-year-old Stuttgart Mayor Manfred Rommel, son of the World War II field marshal, "progress was growth in the gross national product. Today's generation doesn't understand that at all, except to perhaps explain our generation's special experience right after the war. Now they have much more different and human interests. Where is humanity, morale, self-fulfillment outside of profession, outside of material goods, they ask. Our problem is to find goals besides material progress and rebuild a general morale that can be trusted. We trust too much in law and too little in people."

Berlin Sen. Peter Glotz estimates that 10 to 20 percent of West Germany's university population feels isolated from society.

The chancellor, in many ways, symbolizes West Germany today. At 60, Social Democrat Schmidt is the most dominant and respected political leader in Western Europe, perhaps even in all the West. Yet the chancellor's pragmatic leadership and primary instincts lie overwhelmingly in the international monetary field and, while he always comes down eventually on what liberals would call the right side of touchy domestic and moral issues, he is acknowledged, even by his admirers, not to be out ahead on such issues and thus not especially inspirational to younger people.

It was the chancellor's presence at the Guadeloupe summit meeting with the leaders of the United States, France and Britain in Janu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

POW SWAP — Vietnamese carry Chinese prisoner of war during POW exchange Monday at Zero Kilometer Mark on road from China's Friendship Pass to Vietnam's Dong Dang.

Ministers Warn West Must Cut Its Oil Imports

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 22 (IHT) — Describing a grim international energy outlook, 20 Western energy ministers warned here today that industrial nations must act urgently to cut oil imports in order to ward off a major disruption of their economies.

"The world energy situation will be tight for the foreseeable future," the ministers said in a communique. Unless industrial counries react now, they said, "energy supplies will not be sufficient to support even moderate economic growth" in the next decade.

The energy ministers called for immediate oil conservation, continued reliance on nuclear power and, in the longer run, big investments in coal to enable the industrial countries to rebalance the energy market and continue economic growth in the 1980s.

After a two-day ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency, the 20 member governments — all of the major Western oil-importing countries except France — renewed their pledge to cut their oil consumption by 5 percent, or about 2 million barrels of oil a day. An agency official said that most of the governments would seek more effective measures to achieve that goal, which was adopted in March.

The conservation measures will have to be maintained and perhaps stepped up in 1980, the communique said, because the current oil shortage will probably last two years or more.

Asked whether the industrial countries can restore equilibrium to the world oil supply and avoid a recession, agency officials said that, under favorable circumstances, the West gradually can overcome the present oil shortages while maintaining modest economic growth.

But some participants were gloomier about the immediate outlook, and there was general agreement that the hardest adjustments away from oil lie in the mid-1980s.

Although the agency has no enforcement powers, the ministerial agreements often can provide support for unpopular domestic policies of individual governments. U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, whose recommendations have made slow headway in Congress, said that he believed the unanimous recognition of a crisis affecting all consuming countries would help to force the U.S. public to accept the need for energy reforms.

Mr. Schlesinger, while critical of the U.S. performance in addressing the problems that he forsees, said that the nation's recent response on energy saving was relatively good, in percentage terms, compared to Europe's. But the United States, which consumes one-quarter of the oil traded globally, will have to move faster to meet the larger challenges to come, he indicated.

Hoping to rely less on expensive, scarce oil, IEA nations adopted a major plan to use coal much more heavily in the future. The agency program calls for expanding the coal trade by 1985 to yield the equivalent of 1.5 million barrels a day of oil.

The agreement, although nonbinding, contains purchase com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

War of Words Escalates

Carter Aide Blames Congress in Oil Crisis

By Edward Walsh and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The Carter administration's simmering frustration with Capitol Hill has exploded into the open again as White House press secretary Jody Powell directly blamed Congress yesterday for the nation's gasoline shortage.

Accusing Congress of ducking responsibility and voting "against *the national interest*," Mr. Powell said that the shortage has been seriously worsened by the failure of Congress to act on President Carter's proposals, beginning with the national energy plan he sent to Capitol Hill in 1977.

"In terms of the immediate situation," he said, "if Congress had passed the proposal we sent up in 1977, we would be significantly better off in terms of gasoline supplies this summer."

Meanwhile, a Senate Energy subcommittee yesterday interrogated officials of big oil companies and the Department of Energy searching for the cause of the shortage. Some senators tried to pin the blame on the oil companies, who denied it and said they wished they could find more oil to refine.

Senior officials of five major companies and Deputy Energy Secretary John O'Leary said that the cause was the increased U.S. demand and the upheaval in Iran, which closed its 6-million-barrel-a-day industry last winter. Effects of that shutdown are only now being felt, they said.

Mr. Powell's attack began in response to questions about the repeated criticism of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger Jr. For more than a year, the president and his aides have periodically issued blasts at Congress on the energy issue, accusing the Democratic-controlled body of sacrificing the common good to special interests. Two weeks ago, Mr. Carter described the House as irresponsible and governed by "parochial timidity" after it rejected his standby gasoline rationing plan.

At the same time, Democrats in Congress, including some of its leaders, have accused the administration of bungling and of creating public confusion by often conflicting statements on the energy situation.

This war of words has escalated in recent weeks as the political stakes have risen. There is bound to be public anger over spot gasoline shortages, which, the administration has predicted, will persist and could grow worse during the summer, and the political question is: Who will bear the brunt of the blame, the president or Congress?

The White House, Mr. Powell made clear yesterday, intends to place the blame on Congress. Denying any intention of Mr. Carter to "run against" Congress, he said:

"It seems to me about time in a representative government for all those elected to represent the public interest to be held accountable for their actions . . . The first thing necessary is for the public to know what's being done to them, and to the extent possible, we'll try to point that out to them."

Requests Asylum in Paris

Bokassa Envoy Confirms Pupil Slayings

RIS, May 22 (IHT) — Amid a ting outcry in Paris over h links to Emperor Jean- Bokassa, the Central African re's ambassador here con- d today reports of a massacre ildren last month by the Impe- Guard in the former French y and said he was resigning in st.

though Emperor Bokassa was amed as personally responsi- he fresh accusations coincided reports of a rift between the ror and French President ry Giscard d'Estaing, who are cipating in a Franco-African uit in Rwanda.

the summit, Emperor Bokassa tted today that his troops l scores of students during dis- ances last month but he said lead were "grown-up youths" took part in riots organized by nidentified foreign power to le his throne.

nnesty International earlier reported that Emperor Bokas- guards beat and stoned to h 100 schoolchildren aged 8 to

e emperor said, "An investiga- is now under way in every ol in the empire to find out the ber of missing students." He ed to let an investigating mis- set up by African governments the country.

Officers' Report

en. Sylvestre Bangui, the assador, said in Paris that fel- officers in the Central African y had told him recently how rounded up students, shot un- ones en route to prison, then the survivors into small cells re they suffocated.

Mr. Bangui said he was resigning mbassador, doffing his "blood- ed" army uniform and asking political asylum in France in or- to devote himself to stopping bloodshed in his country.

rench aid to the Central Afri- Empire, which amounts to e than half the country's $100- ion budget, has been suspended ding the outcome of the iry, senior French officials at- ling the summit reportedly said.

mperor Bokassa, who rules the eral-rich but impoverished ntry, has been a zealous French among the conservative nch-speaking leaders in post-co- al Africa.

ut the self-crowned emperor ld become a serious embarrass- nt to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, lomats say. Recent French mili- interventions in Zaire and sev- other African conflicts were itical successes for the French sident, but charges of propping Emperor Bokassa could com- mise France's diplomacy in ica, they say.

Strategic Position

artly because of the Central Af- n Empire's strategic position dering Zaire and Chad, France a mutual defense treaty with empire and supplies lavish aid technical assistance to the dlocked country of 2 million.

Several relatives of Mr. Giscard staing are employed in French vernment institutions involved in neral exploration and finance in the Central African Empire, newspapers here reported, and the French president has been on several hunting safaris there.

Although French presidents since de Gaulle have had personal links to Emperor Bokassa, who fought in the French colonial army in World War II, his regime apparently has become increasingly oppressive, and French newspapers have portrayed him as "the French Idi Amin."

Pupils in Bangui, the capital, reportedly refused to purchase school uniforms, which cost the equivalent of a teacher's monthly salary and which were available only from a French shop partly owned by Emperor Bokassa's wife, French newspapers said.

When young protesters stoned the emperor's car, troops were sent to round them up, and those who could not escape were said to have been killed.

The United States halted aid to the Central African Empire last year.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT



AP

Sylvestre Bangui

Dutch Court Orders Menten Be Retried

THE HAGUE, May 22 (AP) — The Dutch Supreme Court ordered today that millionaire Pieter Menten be tried again on charges of complicity in a World War II massacre of Polish Jews.

The court ruled on a public prosecutor's appeal against the Dec. 4 decision by a lower court in The Hague to release Menten on the ground of his undocumented claim that he had received a promise of immunity in 1952 from former Dutch Justice Minister Leendert Donker.

"We cannot be satisfied that any such promise was indeed made," Supreme Court president Judge Maarten Moos said in delivering the ruling.

He added that Menten might have had expectations of immunity if a promise had been given, "but this court accepts the view of the experts in testimony that no promise or decision was ever proven."

Demonstrators Parade

Menten, 79, was not in court. The five judges of the Supreme Court ruled that the new trial will take place in Rotterdam.

The verdict was followed by joyful shouts from more than 100 persons in the public benches, many of them members of the wartime Dutch Resistance. Outside the courthouse, about 200 anti-Menten demonstrators, some wearing Stars of David, paraded with banners on the steps and laid flowers and wreaths.

Justice Ministry spokesmen said it would be up to the Rotterdam public prosecutor's office to decide whether Menten should be arrested while he awaits trial. The spokesmen said they knew where to find Menten but would not disclose his whereabouts. According to his representatives, the art collector has been in seclusion in the Nether-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

At Vienna Summit

U.S. Plans Talks on Conventional Arms

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The United States plans to make a major effort at next month's Vienna summit to break a six-month impasse in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on curbing the sale of conventional arms, Carter administration officials said yesterday.

Recent statements from Moscow and an apparently successful round of bureaucratic jockeying within the U.S. government have generated optimism that the stalled negotiations will proceed.

The future of President Carter's conventional-arms restraint policy, announced two years ago, hinges to a great extent on progress in the U.S.-Soviet talks on the issue. European arms suppliers have refused to join the U.S. efforts unless the Russians can be brought into agreement. Last November, Mr. Carter said that his future decisions on limiting U.S. arms sales to Third World countries would depend on the degree of cooperation that he obtained from other nations.

Mr. Carter said last week that he plans to take up the conventional-arms question with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at their summit meeting June 15-18 in Vienna, at which the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is to be signed. Officials said that the United States has proposed discussions on conventional arms at the summit, but that there has been no final agreement on the agenda.

Mr. Brezhnev, campaigning for election to his seat in the Supreme Soviet two months ago, said that completion of the SALT-2 agreement with the United States on strategic weaponry "will probably help to revive the other currently conducted talks" between the two nations. He specifically mentioned the conventional-arms talks, as well as negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe.

Statement Repeated

Ten days ago Mr. Brezhnev's statement was repeated in slightly stronger form by Radio Moscow, which said that without doubt the signing and coming into force of SALT-2 would make it possible to revive the talks in these other areas.

Last week, Mr. Carter mentioned the test ban and European forces issues, as well as the conventional-arms talks, as prospective topics for the summit with Mr. Brezhnev. Other officials said that progress on the first two subjects is likely to be partial or preliminary, and suggested that the conventional-arms talks seemed to present the most likely prospect for a major breakthrough.

In addition, there appears still to be some prospect that a temporary U.S.-Soviet ban on the testing of anti-satellite weapons in space will be concluded and announced at the summit. Talks on this issue are continuing.

The conventional-arms negotiations with the Soviet Union have been deadlocked since the U.S. position was frozen last December as a result of bureaucratic infighting between elements of the National Security Council and the State Department. After proposing that the two countries discuss the application of tangible restraints in various regions of the world, U.S. negotiators were instructed to walk out of the talks if the Soviet Union sought to discuss the regions that were their top candidates for restraint.

Officials said yesterday that what they termed new issues for a revised U.S. position were in the final stage of acceptance within the administration.

Eckert Resigns IHT Post, Huebner to Be Publisher

John Hay Whitney, chairman of the International Herald Tribune, announced today the resignation of Robert R. Eckert as publisher of that newspaper and the appointment of Lee W. Huebner as his successor.

Mr. Eckert, who has headed the Paris newspaper for 2½ years, will return to assume a publishing position in the United States. Mr. Huebner, who has been a vice president and director of Whitney Communications Corp. of New York City, will take over his duties on June 18.

The International Herald Tribune is owned jointly by the Whitney Communications Corp. — of which Mr. Whitney is the chairman — and The Washington Post and The New York Times. Katharine Graham of The Post and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger of The Times are co-chairmen. Mort Rosenblum is the editor. The annual meeting of IHT shareholders is being held this week in Paris.



Lee W. Huebner

Eckert's Service Praised

"Bob Eckert takes with him the very best wishes of the owners and directors of the IHT," Mr. Whitney said, in announcing the resignation. "He led our organization most successfully through a time of unprecedented change. He has served the paper well and we salute him for his service.

"We are pleased that Lee Huebner has accepted our invitation to become publisher. He has a background in publishing, writing and international affairs, including a period as consultant to the International Herald Tribune."

Mr. Eckert came to the IHT from the Gannett Co. Inc., with which he held managerial positions in Elmira, Binghamton and Rochester, N.Y. and in Hartford, Conn.

A graduate of Yale, Mr. Eckert served in the U.S. Navy. Previous to his Gannett service, he was an editorial executive with Ottawa Newspapers Inc., operated two weekly newspapers and served as a bureau chief for the Riverside, Calif., Press and Enterprise.

Directed Modernization

Mr. Eckert has been publisher of the IHT since January, 1977. During his term, the newspaper modernized its production processes, expanded its facsimile and printing operations to Switzerland and moved its offices to 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle in Neuilly.

In his five years with Whitney Communications, Mr. Huebner, 38, has worked closely with several of the Whitney magazines. He served for two years as publisher of the Oil Daily after Mr. Whitney acquired that newspaper in 1977.

A native of Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Huebner received his B.A. degree from Northwestern University and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in history from Harvard University. He was a founder and president of the Ripon Society Inc., a political research organization. From 1969 to 1973, he was part of the White House writing and research staff, serving as special assistant to the president.

Mr. Huebner is married to the former Berna Gorenstein. They have one child, Charles, born on March 27 of this year.

Americans Overseas: A Few Are Happy

Not all Americans abroad suffer from the economic pressures that are forcing many to consider returning to the United States. In the last part of a three-part series, the International Herald Tribune talks with some of them.

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, May 22 (IHT) — They were the "mink-swathed Americans," the U.S. citizens "spending their working hours in gambling casinos in Monte Carlo" and living "at the taxpayers expense."

In 1977, that is how U.S. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., described Americans living overseas when he presented his annual "Golden Fleece" award to the U.S. Treasury for supporting a delay in tax increases for Americans abroad.

Sen. Proxmire was referring to all Americans overseas. But although he reflected a common American notion and widespread resentment toward Americans living overseas, his description was stale.

Although there are still wealthy Americans on the Cote d'Azur, the largest group of wealthy Americans living overseas are multinational executives, usually located in or near European capitals. Few had emotional ties to Europe when they arrived. Their companies sent them here. Most will stay only for short periods before returning to the United States.

Life here is pleasant for them, but not as comfortable as it used to be. "My purchasing power in London is about half what it would be in the U.S.," complained a London-based communications executive.

'Prices High'

"Prices for traveling on the continent are very high" said Leslie Slote, corporate vice president for RCA in London and former press secretary to former New York Mayor Robert Wagner.

Inflation and higher taxes have made overseas positions harder to fill in recent years, according to corporate officials in the United States. The multinational life is less regal than it used to be.

The IBM executive today might buy a used car rather than a new one, according to Herbert Johnson, a Paris-based insurance broker. He might live in four rooms instead of five.

According to international lawyers here, the U.S. executive tends to be younger than his counterpart of 5 or 10 years ago. U.S. executives in Europe used to be mainly from the East Coast, since it was East Coast companies that went abroad. Today, many California companies have gone overseas. Executives here reflect that geographical change.

Since it is less attractive to go abroad — in financial and career terms — observers point out that U.S. executives are doing so now for different reasons.

"I would have come here even without the cost-of-living allowance," said Ralph Arditi, a lawyer in Paris for Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons and Gates. "I had a tendency to settle into situations. I came because that way I'd avoid settling into New York too fast and into the big-firm life. I broke out of New York."

Although multinational executives tend to complain about prices and taxes, their companies protect them against both with cost-of-living allowances, devaluation insurance and tax-equalization programs. Their salaries are high, upward of $40,000. They enjoy life here.

"They'll have to drag me kicking and screaming," said Don Ediger, a recent arrival and correspondent with Business Week in Paris, of any move by his company to send him back to the United States.

"I don't think there's a painful side to living here," said George Schneider, 32, a lawyer with the Wall Street firm of Shearman and Sterling. His two-year term in Paris is coming to an end.

Often multinational executives live in old quarters that they identify with the country but which long ago became too expensive for the less-wealthy natives. Those neighborhoods — Chelsea in London, the Pantheon in Rome and St. Germain or the Ile St. Louis in Paris — have become foreign enclaves.

Mr. Ediger has rented a loft-style apartment with fireplace near the Avenue Foch. It reminds him of SoHo in New York. Leslie Slote bought an apartment in London's South Kensington. Time's London bureau chief, Bonnie Angelo, rented a spacious home on Brompton Square where she regularly entertains the cream of London society.

Often the lives of U.S. executives abroad are similar to the ones they led in the United States. They send their children to American

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Many Expatriates Confused, Ambivalent About Living Abroad

PARIS, May 22 (IHT) — Freud's question about women — "What do they want, anyway?" — might equally apply to expatriates.

Few understand the American who leaves the United States and comes to Europe to live. What is he looking for? What makes him tick? Often the expatriate himself doesn't have the answer.

"When I leave here," said an American businessman in France, "I'll lose my major topic of conversation." That major topic is why one lives abroad and why Americans feel *so confused and ambivalent* about their lives here.

Dr. Paddy Welles, an American psychologist and the wife of a Corning Glass executive, came to Paris when her husband was assigned here. Now, she is writing a book entitled "The Trials and Triumphs of Transplantation." In it, she interviews Ameri-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

At Suggestion of 2 Ambassadors

U.S. to Probe Overstaffing Of Embassy Posts Abroad

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, May 22 — President Carter disclosed yesterday that a special government team will survey U.S. diplomatic posts abroad to determine if substantial staff cuts can be made.

Mr. Carter said he had arranged for the study by the State Department and the Office of Management and Budget on the suggestion of Hermann Eilts, who is retiring as U.S. ambassador to Egypt, and Marvin Warner, whose retirement as ambassador to Switzerland has also been announced.

"When I asked them on retirement, 'What is your major suggestion for improvement?' they both said, 'We have entirely too many people in the foreign embassies of our country . . . We could do a much better job with half as many people,' " Mr. Carter said at a White House meeting with 13 civil service employees who have received outstanding-service awards.

Mr. Carter said that a small team would soon be sent abroad by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and James McIntyre Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget, to visit representative embassies.

White House aides said that Mr. Carter made his wishes known last Friday and that arrangement for the mission has not yet been made.

Officials were unable to say whether the survey would be aimed at reducing the roster of 5,699 Foreign Service employees serving in 140 U.S. diplomatic posts abroad, or at cutting the substantially larger number of Americans stationed at U.S. missions by various government departments and agencies.

Organizations frequently represented on mission staffs include the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture departments, the Agency for International Development, the International Communications Agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the CIA.

While no overall figures were immediately available, the State Department produced data on the U.S. missions in Egypt and Switzerland that illustrated the extent to which embassy staffs can be swollen by nondiplomatic personnel.

Embassy in Egypt

In Egypt, the tally showed that 58 of 61 Foreign Service positions authorized for the embassy are filled, but that a total of 169 Americans are attached to the Cairo mission. Of the 111 additional employees, 97 are attached to AID, and 14 represent a number of other organizations.

Asked if it could be assumed that the total included at least one CIA representative, an official said clandestine personnel are not included in tallies of mission totals.

In Switzerland, 18 of 19 Foreign Service slots at the Bern embassy are filled, but they make up less than a third of the 65 Americans attached to the embassy, according to the State Department figures.

At many U.S. diplomatic posts, a number of foreign nationals are employed in addition to Americans. No tally of their number was available, but it was unofficially estimated that they outnumber Americans on embassy staffs by more than 2 to 1.

© Los Angeles Times

2 Blacks to Run For Presidency In Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 22 (AP) — Two blacks, both of the minority Matabele tribe, were nominated today for the presidency of Rhodesia.

Josiah Gumede, a civil servant, and Ngundu Ndhlovu, a retired schoolmaster, will be the only candidates when the black-dominated Parliament votes, probably next Monday, government officials said.

The prime minister-elect, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and most of the 71 other blacks elected to Parliament last month are of the dominant Shona tribe. There are six Shonas for every Matabele tribesman among Rhodesia's 6.8 million blacks.

Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council government is to be installed by the end of this month, ending nine decades of white minority rule.

Mr. Gumede, 59, superintendent of the Njube black township in Bulawayo, the major city of Matabeleland in southwest Rhodesia, was nominated by Bishop Muzorewa. Mr. Ndhlovu was nominated by Matabele Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's United National Federal Party, which seeks equal political power for the two tribes.

Offices Bombed In Belfast Center

BELFAST, May 22 (UPI) — Four bombs exploded today in the offices of one of Belfast's biggest real estate agents, starting a fire which that destroyed the building.

Police said that office workers were evacuated before the bombs exploded and that there were no injuries. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

Police said that the bombs were planted by four masked men, two of them armed with pistols, in different parts of the office block in the heart of Belfast's commercial center. It was the third bombing in the city center in a week.



Associated Press

Egyptian soldiers have a drink in the Israeli-occupied Sinai town of El Arish yesterday. They are part of an advance party preparing the takeover of the town when the Israelis withdraw on Friday.

West Germany Celebrates 30th Birthday

(Continued from Page 1)

ary that also symbolized both Mr. Schmidt's increasing role as a world statesman and the fact that West Germany is no longer simply an economic giant and political dwarf. Bonn plays an increasingly assertive role these days in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Common Market.

Continued Growth

And no matter how strong the West German currency gets, the country continues to sell its products abroad and pile up enviable trade balances, thus expanding its international economic clout.

West Germany today remains steadfastly Western and not likely to swap its allegiance and way of life for anything anybody else could offer. Yet new currents are stirring in big power relationships these days and, while impossible to say where they will lead, it would be foolish to ignore their potential significance. Of primary importance is the continued relative growth of West German power, mostly economic, and the relative lessening of the world role of the United States, the country that protected and dominated Bonn's growth for the last 30 years.

Combined with this is the fact that in another decade or so the generation that grew up with the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift and a heavy diet of reliance on the United States will be out of power.

In addition, Bonn's own policy of improved relations with its former enemies in the Communist East remains of great importance here as a preserver of calm in Central Europe. The Soviet Union, to some extent, has also been courting Bonn.

In sum, Bonn is emerging more as a international power at a time when old ideas are being tested and old faces disappearing. And, while there is no evidence of any fundamental West German shift, there are signs that Bonn is more intently seeking to protect its own interests and flanks against disruptions from either West or East.

At home, the balance sheet, 30 years after the postwar constitution went into effect on May 23, 1949, is dominated by the statistics and sense of material well-being that frequently overshadow social problems.

Most of West Germany's 60 million people enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living and most generous social welfare systems covering health, education and retirement. West German production workers, averaging more than $9 per hour, are the best paid of any big industrialized country.

Correspondingly, labor costs to industry are now the world's highest.

In comparison with the United States, wealth seems more evenly distributed here, with relatively few obvious slum areas or very poor people. Unemployment, although steady at about 900,000, is a modest 3.8 percent. Inflation, although shooting up to 8.5 percent for the first quarter due to a big jump in January, is expected to remain at between 3.5 and 4 percent for the year, the lowest for any major industrial power. Economic growth is forecast at 4 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Foreign Workers

On the darker side of the ledger, the living conditions of about 2 million foreign workers who do the jobs Germans do not want and the problem of integrating their 1 million children remain something of a blot on West German society.

Although terrorism here in the 1970s was relatively minor in comparison with Italy, Spain or Northern Ireland, the Germans reacted by putting harsh laws on the books which could haunt them through misuse in another era. Terrorism also has led to expansion of the police and their powers, with increasing reports of questionable practices.

In effect, West Germany's fledgling democracy went through something of a midlife crisis during the terrorist raids of recent years. It passed, but not with the highest marks. Civil liberties remain restricted for extreme leftists in many conservative-ruled states. Authoritarianism remains the rule in most schools and continues to be a major source of social stress.

Yet a surge of new books, films and the airing of the U.S. television series "Holocaust" has produced, in general, a healthy reaction here, educating youths on a subject that has been taboo in West German textbooks for the last 30 years.

"It was good that we were shocked by the 'Holocaust' film," Mr. Schmidt told parliament last week. "The young ones asked the older ones — was it really like this? And many of the older ones only could nod their heads. The experience did not close the generation gap, but it brought about a line of communication."

Menten to Be Tried Again

(Continued from Page 1)

lands since his release from jail in December.

Menten is to be tried on charges that he took part in the 1941 execution of 20 to 30 Jews at the Polish village of Podhoroce, now part of the Soviet Ukraine. It was on this charge that he was sentenced to 15 years in jail at his 1977 trial in Amsterdam.

However, the Justice Department spokesman said, Menten will not be charged again with taking part in a Nazi massacre at the neighboring village of Urycz in 1941. The Amsterdam court found that accusation unproven.

In his ruling, Judge Moos also dealt with Menten's claim that, after living peacefully in the Netherlands for more than 25 years, only pressure from the media finally brought him to trial two years ago. The judge conceded that instituting legal proceedings against an accused person after a prolonged period were not normal, but added that "the court finds it essential that a new trial can be started if relevant and not previously known facts are being brought before the authorities."

Menten had served an eight-month jail term in 1949 for collaboration with the Nazis, but had been acquitted of charges of having served with the German Army.

Sweden Protests Soviet Contacts With Alleged Spy

STOCKHOLM, May 22 (AP) — Sweden lodged a protest with the Soviet Union today over alleged Soviet contacts with a senior Swedish police officer who is on trial for illegal intelligence activity.

It said that Soviet Amabassador Mikhail Jakovlev was summoned to the ministry to receive the protests.

On Feb. 23, Sweden protested to the United States contacts between U.S. Embassy officials and Police Inspector Hans Melin, 62.

"During the trial of the police inspector, Hans Melin, in custody since February, it has been found that officials at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm had maintained contacts with the police inspector for a long time," a Foreign Ministry anouncement said. "The purpose of these contacts has obviously been to obtain secret information," it said without elaborating.

Signing of SALT-2 Planned for June 18

VIENNA, May 22 (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union will sign the SALT-2 agreement in the Hofburg Palace here on the last day of the June 15-18 summit conference, the Austrian Press Agency reported today.

The report said that President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev probably would sign the document in a ballroom of the palace.

Display of Nazi Books Banned

BONN, May 22 (AP) — A government agency yesterday banned from public display eight books and records on grounds they glorified and rendered as harmless the Nazi regime.

A statement by the office that exercises surveillance over the distribution of articles destined for minors said the banned material included Nazi propaganda photographs found in candy surprise bags.

S. Africa Offers Bill To Reduce Job Bias

CAPE TOWN, May 22 (UPI) — The government formally presented a bill today that would end forms of racial discrimination in South Africa's factories, with the exception of the building, motor vehicle assembly and mining industries.

Labor Minister S.P. Botha presented the bill in Parliament for a second reading after it passed a first reading in the form of a government white paper two weeks ago. It must pass a third reading before it becomes law.

Polish Primate Ends Week's Visit to Rome

ROME, May 22 (UPI) — Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, returned to Warsaw today after a one-week visit here.

Cardinal Wyszynski, Pope John Paul II and 10 Polish bishops concelebrated a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican on Sunday to mark the 900th anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Stanislaw, the patron saint of Poland.

Rejects Egyptian Claim of Delay

Begin Insists Border Will Open Sunda

JERUSALEM, May 22 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel today dismissed a claim that the border with Egypt will remain closed until January and said that President Anwar Sadat, not his ministers, speaks for Egypt.

Mr. Begin, who flew to London to explain his position on autonomy for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied areas to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, firmly rebutted a statement by acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali of Egypt.

Mr. Ghali said yesterday that the border with Israel will not be opened until the Israelis have completed their first pullback from the Sinai next January, nine months after the exchange of peace treaty ratification documents.

Mr. Begin insisted that the border would open Sunday when he meets Mr. Sadat at the Sinai capital of El Arish, which will be returned to Egyptian control after nearly 12 years of Israeli occupation.

"My impression is that in Egypt it is Mr. Sadat and not Dr. Ghali who decides," Mr. Begin said before his departure for London.

Mr. Begin said that he and Mr. Sadat agreed in April that their border would be opened immediately after El Arish was returned to Egypt and an air corridor was inaugurated between the two countries.

Mr. Begin's chief aide, Eliahu Ben-Elissar, arrived in Cairo today for a few hours to make arrangements for the meeting Sunday.

Mr. Begin said that he would ask Mr. Sadat: "Mr. President, the agreement that we achieved in Cairo on an announcement of open borders — does it exist, as you twice told me, or has it been canceled, as Mr. Ghali twice said?

"In El Arish we will declare two things: an immediate opening of borders — and without waiting nine months — and the inauguration of the direct air corridor between Egypt and Israel over the Sinai," Mr. Begin said.

Plans to use a United Nations force in occupied areas to create a buffer zone between advancing Egyptians and retreating Israelis have been scrapped, sources said today, because the Soviet Un threatened to block such action.

Israel and Egypt had wanted UN Emergency Force to play active role in implementing peace treaty. But the sources that the Soviet Union had told United States that it would any attempt to use the UN for such a way.

U.S. Executives Still Find Life Enjoyable Overseas

(Continued from Page 1)

schools. Their friends are American. Their command of the local language is minimal.

Sometimes they assume everyone else lives the way they do.

"I guess I'm just your archtypical American in Paris," said George Schneider. Mr. Schneider's four-and-a half-room flat overlooking the Seine on the Ile St. Louis costs almost $500 a month, low for a U.S. executive. His salary compares with that of other associates of New York law firms; about $40,000. In addition, he receives a cost-of-living allowance of $350 a month. There is no tax-equalization program.

Like other American lawyers in Europe, he works until 9 p.m. because of the time difference with New York. But he takes longer lunches than he did in the United States and dines out frequently. After having explored the three-star restaurants, he now prefers small bistros. And he likes to take weekend trips to Normandy or the Loire Valley. "You wouldn't go to New England on a weekend that often," he says.

Bill Haney, another Wall Street lawyer in Paris, says he goes frequently to the opera. His wife, Barbara, is taking a course in French cuisine.

'Almost Glamorous'

Skip Patton, a U.S. executive in Brussels, vacations regularly in Europe. "Here I can ski down from Cervinia [Italy] to Switzerland, sit outside at a chalet and have a glass of white wine. I'm Calvinistic. But I wouldn't do that in America. Life here is almost glamorous."

But the U.S. executive is not entirely carefree. Often his wife has difficulty adjusting. She can not get working papers, does not speak the local language and is often confined to a suburb where she finds it difficult to make friends.

The multinational executive also worries that by going abroad he has stepped off the corporate ladder. Even if the departure is temporary, the anxiety is nagging.

"You either are, or are viewed as, being out of the system," said Schneider. "It's probably a g thing for me to go back."

Because they know that t stay in Europe will be short, executives often live in a tempo fashion — in furnished "We've done without the comf we would have had if we knew were going to stay," said Haney. "Psychologically and ph cally, we're living out of suitcase."

The biggest problem for the ecutives seems to be the prospect re-entering the United States have mixed feelings," said Schneider. "I have the feeling th probably won't come back to and live here again."

"I spend a lot of time," said Arditi, "thinking this will be an perience I'll refer to a lot in my I'll miss it here."

Policeman Slain By 3 Youths in Attack in Spain

MADRID, May 22 (UPI) — Two youths and a girl shot a policeman to death today in the Catalan city of Sabadell but a similar attack in Madrid failed.

Authorities said that the three parked their car, walked to where two municipal policemen were guarding a condemned factory and opened fire, two of them with pistols and the third with a submachine gun. They fled in their car.

One of the policemen threw himself to the pavement and was uninjured. The other, Juan Bisbal Vilardell, 29, was hit four times and died a short time later.

In Madrid, a national police patrol car was fired on by gunmen in a passing car today. No one was hit, police said. In the Basque city of Cotoria, a policeman was injured last night while exploding a plastic bomb at a bingo hall.

West Urged To Cut Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

mitments designed to encourage coal-development investments in the United States, Australia, Canada, possibly South Africa, and other coal-producing countries. Potential coal importers, in exchange, received guarantees that they would not suffer sudden cutoffs in supply.

The IEA ministers also urged an expansion of nuclear power, wherever possible, once safety systems have been reviewed. "If we're going to make it collectively . . . we cannot afford any more reduction in our present nuclear programs," Mr. Schlesinger said.

If Western countries fail to curtail oil imports by 5 percent now, Mr. Schlesinger said, oil prices will continue spiraling upward, and there could simply not be enough oil to go around. In any case, the rising prices would destabilize the world economic system and cause a recession, he said.

Other participants said that the present world oil shortages already may be so severe that they will "seriously damage the world economy, giving rise to lower economic growth, greater inflation, growing unemployment and balance of payments problems."

In the longer run, Mr. Schlesinger said, an uncontrolled energy crisis could cause inflation and unemployment capable of "shaking the economic and social foundations of the industrial democracies like the Depression in the 1930s."

The IEA meeting also decided:

- To shelve a demand by Sweden to activate the agency's standing oil-sharing mechanism.
- To investigate the Rotterdam spot market to determine how much oil is being traded there outside fixed contracts and what impact these deals have on global prices.
- To reiterate their interest in a dialogue with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Ambivalen Expatriates

(Continued from Page 1)

can expatriates in France and sp ulates why people go abroad what they are searching for.

"The American expatriate strong individualist," she said, plying that the expatriate is m individualistic than the stay-a home. "But there's always some jection of basic roots when you abroad. Something made you at home."

"You're always freer legally your own country," she continue "but when you move abroad lose a lot of inhibitions. You esca from cultural taboos, family pr sures and social expectations."

Often the expatriate thinks he she will fit in fine. She will becom a fashionable Frenchwoman, h Italian lover. New incarnation But they are in for a rude shock.

"As in marriage," said Welles, "people come here with real expectations. Any chan means there's going to be an crease in stress and anxiety."

Sense of Belonging

On top of that, few America can become French, English whatever they set out to be. "Th begin to discover their America ness; they miss a sense of belon ing," says Dr. Welles.

But the loss of a supportive hon environment — and roots — is n crucial. Life is pleasant abroa Paris is tree-lined, the country lush, the wine and food good, t natives exotic. Eventually, howeve "the magic wears off," says D Welles, and the expatriate thinks leaving. If things really get bad professional life goes sour, lo goes wrong — this might be the nal push.

The marginal person, says D Welles, is a breed apart. This pe son, she says, is in a "continu state of searching" and is not ha py anywhere. Eventually, the ma ginal person will leave, setting o for a more romantic place.

According to Dr. Welles, the id al term abroad is three years. Aft five, she says, it often becomes t difficult to return home. The exp triate becomes trapped — a fo eigner in his adopted land, stranger at home.

—JANE FRIEDMA

IRA Better Organized, More Professional

Guerrillas Intensify Actions in Belfast

By William Tuohy

BELFAST — On a recent, rare sunny evening in the Ulster capital, 500 pounds of high explosives were detonated in a van parked a half a block from the city's principal hotel, Europa.

The blast shattered windows and sent smoke billowing over the city. A half-dozen models checking into the hotel for a charity fashion show turned ashen.

Hotel manager Harper Brown said, "That's the kind of thing that hurts business. Strange, we haven't had one like that for a long time in the city center."

The bomb, which slightly injured four soldiers and caused considerable damage to nearby buildings, was symptomatic of a new wave of violence in Northern Ireland.

This violence is a fact of life that Britain's new Conservative government under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues "across the water," as the expression goes, will have to come to grips with.

12 Killed

Last month, 12 soldiers and policemen were killed, one of the worst months in terms of casualties to security forces since May, 1973. In the last 10 years, almost 2,000 persons have been killed, including 298 regular soldiers.

Earlier this year, officials believed that the wave of bombings and shootings were timed to coincide with the British parliamentary election campaign. But now they fear that the upsurge in violence may be a longer-range campaign on the part of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

"We are seeing the results of the reorganization of the IRA Provo," a senior officer said at the British military headquarters at Lisburn, south of Belfast. "They reform themselves in the cell system, like the Viet Cong and the National Liberation Front in Algeria.

"That means that each unit is sealed off from other units, and their security is better. Conversely, it is much more difficult for our intelligence to penetrate.

"They are carrying off fewer operations, but those are better planned and executed. There is more professionalism shown, and the British Army has a healthy respect for the Provo. We don't underestimate their new capability," the official said.

Security officials say that it is almost impossible to seal off the 300-mile border with the Irish republic. "There are hundreds of roads crossing an open border," an official explained.

A recent top-secret British intelligence report, written by Maj. Gen. James Glover, who has recently been assigned to Northern Ireland as commander of ground troops, indicated that there is no quick solution to the troubles.

The report indicated that the Provos would continue to get money and improved arms, that their estimated 1,300 members were increasingly less susceptible to interrogation techniques, and that the violence would continue as long as there is a British military presence in Northern Ireland.

A copy of the report happened t be in a mail sack that was hijacke The thieves sent it to IRA membe in Belfast, where it was made pu lic.

The report said, in part: "Th provisional IRA has the dedicatio and the sinews of war to raise vi lence intermittently to at least th level of early 1978, certainly for th foreseeable future. Even if peace restored, the motivation for poli cally inspired violence will remain.

"Arms will be readily available and there will be many who ar able and willing to use them. An peace will be superficial and brittl A new campaign may well erupt i the years ahead . . . We foresee continued trend toward greate professionalism and selectivity i targeting. We believe that [Provo will concentrate its attacks o member of the security forces an at the infrastructure of government including the public utilities."

The report concluded: "The Pro visionals' campaign of violence i likely to continue while the British remain in Northern Ireland . . . We see little prospect of politica developments of the kind which would seriously undermine the Pro visionals' position."

British Army officials admit that the 13,000 troops in Northern Ire land — down from a high of 24,000 several years ago — cannot bring about a lasting solution. The troops can only hope to reduce the vio lence while some kind of political solution is attempted.

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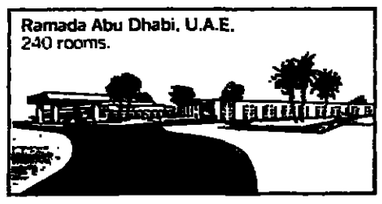
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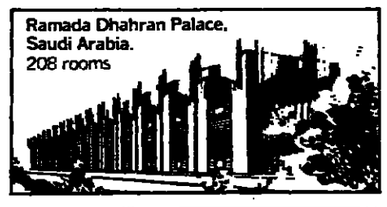
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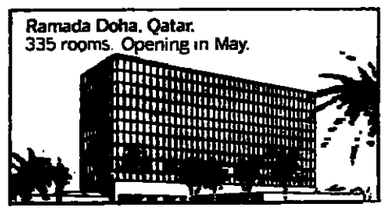
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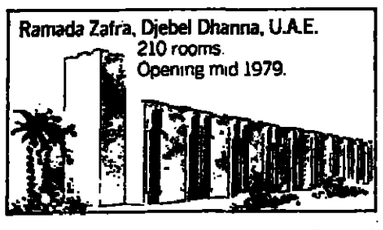
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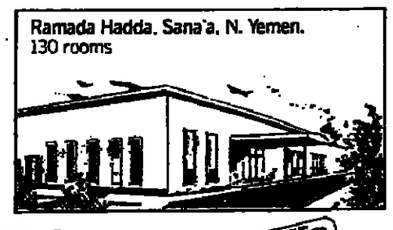
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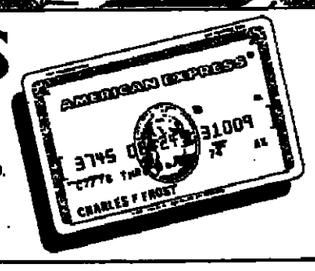
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To Study Safety

U.S. Sets 3-Month Delay On Nuclear Plant Permits

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials said yesterday that there would be a delay of at least three months in issuing licenses and permits for new nuclear power plants, until safety lessons learned in the March 28 accident at Three Mile Island, Pa., could be incorporated into the new reactors.

A diversion of NRC technical staff to deal with and study the accident will also contribute to what amounts to a temporary moratorium on new licenses.

This impediment to normal licensing procedures may render moot or unnecessary proposals that Congress or the commission declare a formal moratorium on the issuance of operating licenses or construction permits for new nuclear plants.

Harold Denton, the director of nuclear reactor regulation of the commission's technical staff, yesterday outlined a temporary staff reorganization that will delay issuance of licenses and permits for nuclear plants approaching completion and will almost totally stop the processing of other license applications for several months.

The reorganization was needed, Mr. Denton said, to divert professional staff personnel to carrying out high priority tasks resulting from the accident at Three Mile Island.

Commissioner Victor Gilinsky told Mr. Denton that "you have our concurrence" in the staff reorganization. Mr. Gilinsky conducted the meeting in the absence of commission chairman Joseph Hendrie, who was ill.

Several proposals for temporary licensing moratoriums have been introduced in Congress, but have not reached the floor of either house.

Mr. Denton's plan to divert a significant part of nuclear commission's technical staff from so-called routine casework on license and permit reviews apparently would have the greatest immediate effect on four nuclear plants on which construction work is almost complete and on three others on which consideration of construction permits are relatively far advanced. However, delays also might effect the scheduled opening of three other plants to be completed this year and 21 scheduled to be completed by 1982 or awaiting construction permits.

Utility Borrows $8 Million

NEW YORK, May 22 (WP) — General Public Utilities, the owner of the Three Mile Island plant, said yesterday that it has borrowed $8 million from a group of New Jersey banks to enable one of its subsidiaries to pay for electricity it had to buy from other utilities.

But the company is still a long way from getting an agreement from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania banks to loan General Public $400 million to keep the company afloat while it pays for the accident at Three Mile Island.

The $8-million loan announced yesterday will insure that General Public subsidiary Jersey Central Power & Light has enough cash to pay $16 million to other utilities for electricity Jersey Central bought to replace its lost output from Three Mile Island.

Two other General Public subsidiaries — Metropolitan Edison, which operated the damaged reactor, and Pennsylvania Electric — have enough money on hand to pay the bills they owe for power they purchased from other utilities last month.

Antiques Stolen in Italy

SABBIONETA, Italy, May 22 (AP) — Antique paintings, statues, pots and other objects worth more than $1.2 million were stolen last night from the gardens of the Renaissance villa of the Gonzaga in this northern Italy town, police said today.



Associated Press

Demonstrators from San Francisco's gay community smash windows in the city hall Monday after Dan White was convicted of involuntary manslaughter in shootings of 2 officials.

Killer of 2 Officials in U.S. Convicted of Manslaughter

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP) — Police used tear gas last night to disperse about 5,000 demonstrators who stormed City Hall and set police cars afire after a jury decided that the killings of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk were manslaughter, not murder.

Dozens of persons were injured and damage was estimated at $200,000.

The city's homosexual community had expected the jury to find former Supervisor Dan White, who admitted to the killings, guilty of murder in the City Hall killings. Supervisor Milk was a homosexual. A verdict of first-degree murder, sought by the prosecution, could have brought the death penalty. Under the verdict of voluntary manslaughter, White could be free in less than five years. No date for sentencing was set.

After the verdict was announced, the demonstrators gathered and marched on City Hall. They used iron bars to smash the doors of the building, set cars afire and rampaged through nearby streets. They pelted City Hall with rocks, tomatoes and eggs.

Several persons were injured by flying glass when the doors were smashed, and police used tear gas on the crowd.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein issued a statement saying that the verdict was "very hard to handle. As I look at the law, this was a murder — two murders."

The maximum sentence for White, 32, would be less than eight years. White had admitted to shooting Mr. Moscone and Mr. Milk in their offices last Nov. 27, after trying to convince Mr. Moscone to reappoint him to a supervisor's seat from which he had resigned. Mr. Milk opposed reinstatement. White's defense was mental illness.



UPI

Dan White

Psychiatrists Testify

Mr. Moscone was shot twice in the body and twice in the head. Mr. Milk was shot moments later, three times in the body and twice in the head.

During the trial, the defense called four psychiatrists and a psychologist who testified that White had suffered periods of depression since childhood. They diagnosed him as a manic-depressive and said that they did not believe that he premeditated the killings or was able to weigh the consequences of his acts — requirements for a first-degree murder conviction. They said that he had a diminished mental capacity and suffered an emotional collapse when he fired the fatal shots.

Kosygin in Prague

PRAGUE, May 22 (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived here today for what the Czech radio described as discussions on mutual economic cooperation.

Congressmen Say Plot to Kill Them Failed in Burma

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP) — Congressmen who flew into Burma's opium-producing Golden Triangle say that they narrowly missed an assassination ambush by drug traffickers.

"We were in and out of Burma before this mortar and machine-gun attack and individual assassination attack was to take place," Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., said. "They planned to mortar the helicopters and then kill every member of the crew and us."

Reps. Dornan, Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., Henry Hyde, R-Ill., and Stephen Neal, D-N.C., called a news conference today to disclose details of the plot in January. They had been in Burma on a fact-finding trip of Rep. Wolff's select House Narcotics committee.

Rep. Dornan said that the party missed the assassination because it went into Burma two days early, after canceling a stop in Taiwan, because of President Carter's decision to withdraw U.S. recognition of Taiwan.

Carter Leadership Faulted

Draft-Kennedy Campaign Planned by 5 in Congress

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Five Democratic congressmen are organizing a campaign to dump President Carter from the Democratic ticket next year and draft Sen. Edward Kennedy as his replacement.

The five U.S. representatives, who plan to announce the campaign tomorrow, are Richard Ottinger of New York state, Richard Nolan of Minnesota, John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, Fortney Stark of California and Edward Beard of Rhode Island.

Rep. Ottinger would not discuss details of the campaign, but he said in an interview: "In general, we're organizing an effort to draft Sen. Kennedy and make it irresistible for him to run."

Sen. Kennedy has said repeatedly that he expects the Democrats to renominate Mr. Carter next year, but he has avoided any flat statements ruling out his own candidacy. Rep. Ottinger said that he had informed Kennedy aides about the draft effort, and that the aides had replied that the Massachusetts Democrat was not a candidate.

"I told them," Rep. Ottinger said, "that our purpose is to try to create enough of a ground swell to persuade him to run."

Asked if the Kennedy aides had specifically discouraged the draft movement, Rep. Ottinger said they had not. "They didn't say he wouldn't accept a draft," he said.

However, a spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said that the aides had been discouraging. "Sen. Kennedy's position on the presidency is unchanged," said Tom Southwick, the senator's press secretary. "He expects President Carter to be renominated and re-elected and expects to support him. He has requested that various groups not go forward with plans to draft him or file delegates on his behalf."

The "dump Carter" move is a public expression of a deep dismay with the president that many Capitol Hill Democrats have been voicing privately for some time. "There is tremendous unhappiness with Carter's policies," Rep. Ottinger said. "There is a feeling we need strong leadership no matter what the field, be it cities or health or foreign affairs."

"Also," he added, "I think the public perception of Carter's performance is not high, and we'd like to see a Democratic victory next year."

Despite their unhappiness with the president, many Democratic congressmen have been reluctant to oppose him publicly, if only because they see no alternative. Few legislators like Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, the president's most likely rival for the Democratic nomination, and most congressmen continue to believe that, in the end, Sen. Kennedy will not run.

Moreover, as Rep. Ottinger noted, opposing an incumbent president of one's own party is a big step for any congressman to take. "All of us," he said, "have projects which need the support of the administration, and there is the possibility of retribution."

Earthquake Rocks Bali

JAKARTA, May 22 (AP) — An earthquake rocked the island of Bali and the adjacent island of Lombok last night, but no casualties were reported, the meteorological office here said today.

Servan-Schreiber To Head List for Europe Elections

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters) — French Radical Party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, trying to make a political comeback, said yesterday that he would head a list of candidates in next month's election to the European Parliament.

The move by Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 54, who lost his French parliamentary seat last year after holding it for eight years, has caused a rift in the centrist Union pour la Democratie Francaise (UDF), to which his party belongs. He said today that he had left the UDF.

The second candidate on his list, he said, will be former Cabinet minister Francoise Giroud, a UDF vice president. Mrs. Giroud was made secretary of state for women's affairs when Valery Giscard d'Estaing was elected president in 1974. She later served as culture minister until leaving the cabinet in 1977. She also resigned from her UDF position, Mr. Servan-Schreiber said.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber was not included in the UDF European list, headed by Health Minister Simone Veil.



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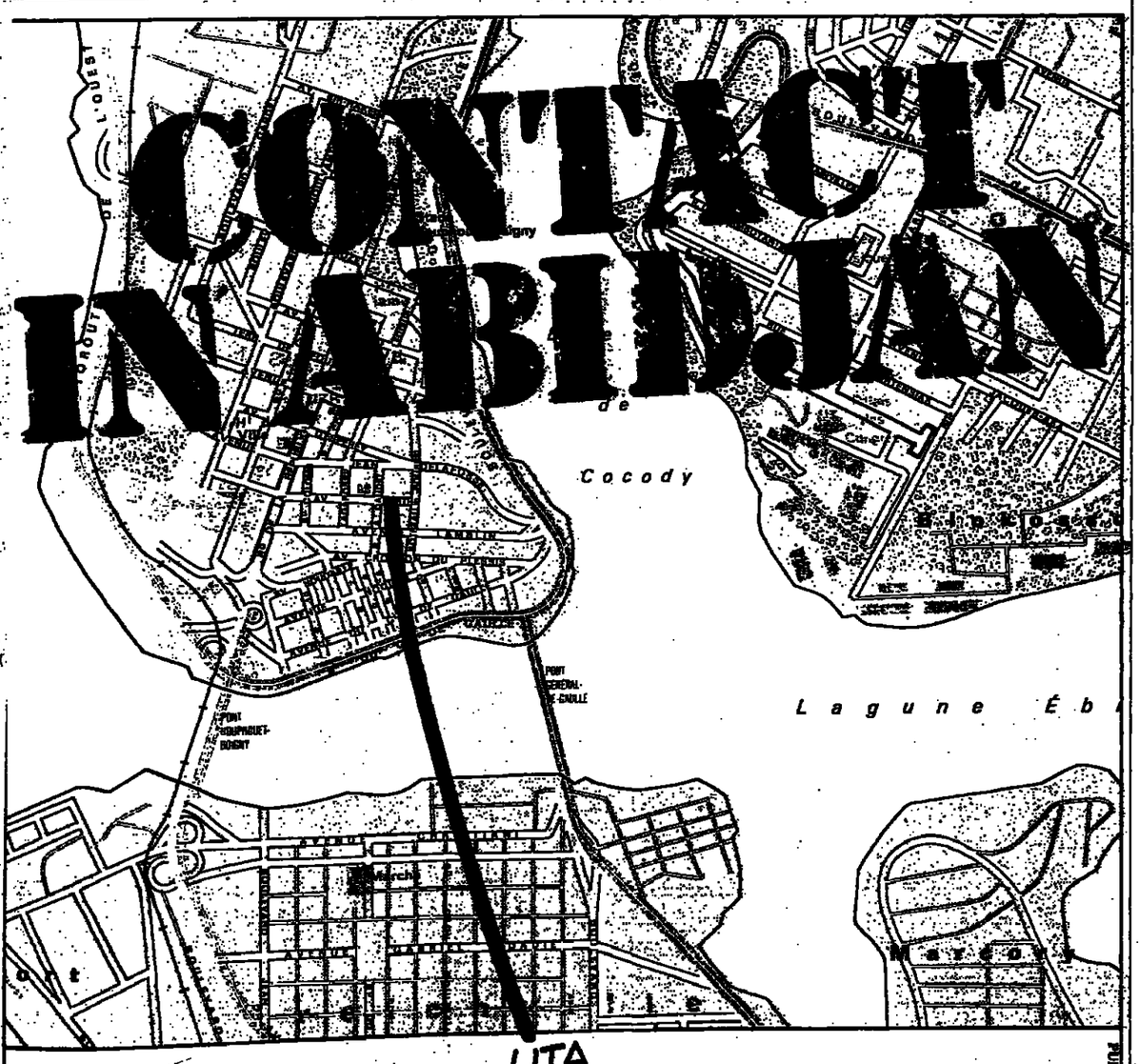
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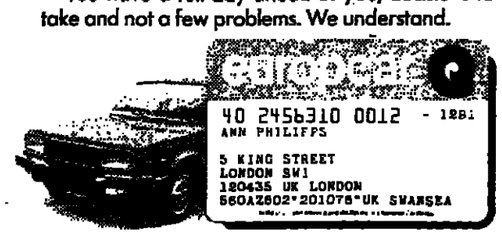
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PUBLICITE R 2483

U.S. Hopes to Send Envoy to Iran Soon, Official Says

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — The United States held to a conciliatory attitude toward Iran's revolutionary government yesterday with the expressed hope of being able to send Ambassador Walter Cutler to his post in Tehran in the near future.

Although the State Department again voiced abhorrence of summary executions and concern about Iranian verbal attacks on Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the overall approach was clearly one of seeking improved relations with Tehran.

"We believe that a new ambassador can help in straightening out the misunderstandings that exist between our two countries," said Kenneth Brown, a State Department spokesman, "and therefore we hope that he will be able to proceed to his post at an early date."

The revolutionary government agreed some time ago to the designation of Mr. Cutler, a 47-year-old career diplomat, and he was confirmed by the Senate last week. But Iran's state-owned television reported Sunday that the Foreign Ministry had asked Washington not to send the new envoy until relations between the two countries were clarified.

The broadcast said that Iran had requested the delay in order to protest "clear interference" in its affairs by the United States, an apparent reference to a Senate resolution last week that deplored the executions and promised punishment for any attempts by Iranians to carry out "criminal or terrorist actions" in this country.

Javits Resolution

Sen. Javits introduced the resolution, which was based in part on reports that Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, who described himself as the head of Iran's revolutionary tribunals, had called for the assassination of the exiled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family wherever they might be found.

But administration officials reiterated yesterday what Iran's foreign minister, Ibrahim Yazdi, had told newsmen in Tehran: that Sheikh Khalkhali was not even a member of the revolutionary courts and held no official position in the government.

The officials said they were relieved that Mr. Yazdi had said that the Senate resolution posed no U.S. threat to Iran and that he had spent most of his news conference playing down tensions with the United States.

Mr. Yazdi's attitude clearly was shared at the State Department, where Mr. Brown repeatedly emphasized Washington's wish for good relations with Iran in the face of sharp questioning by reporters, including the suggestion that the administration was "showing the white feather" by not reacting more vigorously to the attacks on Sen. Javits.

Sheikh Khalkhali, still posing as head of the revolutionary courts, had "summoned" Sen. Javits and his wife, Marion, to appear before one of the tribunals to answer unspecified charges.

No Interference Seen

Mr. Brown said that the department did not regard the Javits resolution as an interference in Iranian affairs and had not asked Congress to refrain from passing other such resolutions. But he said that the United States had sought since Iran's revolution to develop "a sound relationship" and would continue those efforts "to the extent that the new government wishes."

"There was much in our past relationship with Iran that makes it difficult to establish new ties," Mr. Brown said. "We realize this and believe we should put the past behind us. The basic friendship between the American and Iranian peoples is strong. We share many important interests and we support the revolution's objectives of freedom, justice and democratic institutions for the Iranian people."

Mr. Brown declined to go into detail about the misunderstandings that he said currently exist between Washington and Tehran or the aspects of Washington's past links with the shah's government that made it difficult to establish ties with its revolutionary successor.

Other officials said, however, that Charles Naas, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, has regular contact with Iranian officials, including Mr. Yazdi, and that he has seen Premier Mehdi Bazargan at least once. In Washington, they said, they have frequent contact with Ali Agah, who became the Iranian charge d'affaires here earlier this month.

The officials said that they were encouraged by reports that the executions were being carried out much less frequently in Iran than during the first period of the revolution.

Khomeini Accuses U.S.

TEHRAN, May 22 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in remarks published today, said that the United States had not "let go of Iran" and told Iranians to adhere to his Islamic direction for a complete victory.

"It's the American agents who have penetrated the public ranks in order to set them at each other's throats, slow down this movement and cause this movement to be forgotten," the revolutionary leader told students in Qom yesterday.

About 20 political groups have joined in planning a mass anti-U.S. protest Friday in Tehran. In Astara, near the Soviet border northwest of Tehran, demonstrators burned a U.S. flag today. Protest rallies critical of the U.S. Senate resolution were held elsewhere in Iran.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Khalkhali claimed that he had ordered many of the 229 executions carried out since the revolutionary government took power in February. He denied the reports that he was neither the chief of the central Islamic court in Tehran, as he has claimed, nor a member of the court.



Associated Press

AMNESTY PLAN — Two women, former Deputy Nayereh Saeedi (left) and former Sen. Showkatolmoluk Jahanbani, in a Tehran court as an amnesty is offered to 80 of the shah's legislators — in exchange for written confessions of "mistakes during [their] political careers."

New British Envoy to U.S. Is Sir Nicholas Henderson

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, May 22 (NYT) — Sir Nicholas Henderson, a recently retired career diplomat, was named last night as Britain's new ambassador to the United States.

The choice came as a surprise. Sir Nicholas, whose last post was as ambassador to Paris, is known as an advocate of closer ties between Britain and the Continent, rather than as a supporter of the special relationship between London and Washington. In addition, Britain's professional Foreign Service officers have proved reluctant in the past to come out of retirement.

Sir Nicholas, who is 60, has served in Athens, Vienna, Madrid, Warsaw, Bonn and Paris in the course of a diplomatic career that began in 1942. Only twice has he been posted to the Western Hemisphere, once in Santiago and once in Washington. His U.S. tour was between 1947 and 1949.

He will succeed Peter Jay, the 42-year-old son-in-law of former Prime Minister James Callaghan. Mr. Jay was sent to Washington in 1977 after a storm of criticism in Parliament that produced charges of nepotism and accusations that his predecessor, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, had been eased out under the shabbiest of circumstances.

Mr. Jay announced earlier last night that he had asked to be relieved by the end of next month.

According to Foreign Office sources, Sir Nicholas concluded his diplomatic career with a message to London arguing that the time had come for Britain to reassess its priorities. He reportedly urged that the government place greater emphasis on Europe and less on the long-standing Atlantic Alliance.

The new government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has adopted as one of the cornerstones of its policy a more positive attitude toward Europe. Although she has promised to fight as hard as the Labor Party for a reduction in British contributions to the European Economic Community, she has said she will work toward that end in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill rather than confrontation.

The appointment of Sir Nicholas is likely to be appraised in Washington as an indication of a subtle change in emphasis in British foreign policy, analysts here said. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who yesterday began a series of conferences with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, could not be reached for comment.

Sir Nicholas was known in Paris as a convivial, hard-working and intellectually stimulating ambassador. He has written one book, a biography of Prince Eugene of Savoy, as well as numerous articles and short stories.

Mrs. Thatcher offered the Washington job to her predecessor as Conservative Party leader, Edward Heath, in a letter delivered last Monday. Relations between the two have been strained, expecially since she excluded him from her Cabinet, and he replied tersely that he would rather remain in the House of Commons.



AP

Sir Nicholas Henderson

U.K. Establishing Contact With Muzorewa Regime

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, May 22 (NYT) — Britain's Conservative government announced today that it was sending a senior diplomat to Salisbury to maintain close contact with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who will become Rhodesia's first black prime minister. But it asserted that Britain's goal was to secure Rhodesian independence with "the widest possible international recognition."

In a major foreign policy address to the House of Lords, Lord Carrington, the new foreign secretary, sought to strike a balance acceptable to Conservatives who want recognition of the Muzorewa government when it is installed at the end of the month and a lifting of economic sanctions, and to most of the world, which still regards Rhodesia as an illegal regime.

Lord Carrington said that, in addition to sending a diplomat to Salisbury, the British would dispatch a high-level emissary to visit key African countries to discuss the situation and to try to achieve a wide a consensus before taking any steps. He did not say who would be named to the two positions.

No Drastic Action

British officials have said that nothing drastic would be undertaken before August when the Commonwealth nations are to meet in Lusaka, Zambia, the headquarters of Joshua Nkomo's guerrillas opposed to the Salisbury regime.

Commonwealth representatives in London already have condemned the recent Rhodesian elections and have brought pressure on the Tory government not to switch Britain's policies abruptly.

Outlining the approach that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher intends to take, Lord Carrington repeated publicly what he had told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance privately yesterday: that Britain would move cautiously on the Rhodesian question, but that the results of the Rhodesian elections were significant and that it would be "morally wrong" to disregard them.

"It is our responsibility to try to bring Rhodesia to legal independence in conditions which will afford that country the prospect of a more peaceful future," Lord Carrington said. "To that end, it will be our objective to achieve a return to legality in conditions of the widest possible international recognition."

Revisions May be Asked

Some Western diplomats believe that the British government will try to persuade the Muzorewa government to seek revisions in the constitution and to make a concerted effort to negotiate with Mr. Nkomo and the other Patriotic Front leader, Robert Mugabe, to produce a result more acceptable to the Africans and to the United Nations. The UN imposed economic sanctions on Rhodesia more than a decade ago.

Lord Carrington praised the recent election in Rhodesia as one "in which every adult man and woman has been enabled to cast a vote in a nationwide election."

"There is now an African majority in Parliament and there is soon to be an African majority in government, also," he said. He added that "it would be morally wrong to brush aside an election in which 64 percent of the people cast their vote."

Whether the elections were conducted freely is a crucial question and is a factor that President Carter must consider in deciding by June 15 whether to lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr. Vance reportedly stressed to Lord Carrington the U.S. concern that hasty acceptance of the Muzorewa regime without approval of the major African states would only increase the turmoil in southern Africa.

Favorable

Lord Carrington said that the Tory government was basing its judgment about the elections on the still unpublished report of Lord Boyd, who led a Conservative observer team to Rhodesia. The report, Lord Carrington said, concluded that "the electoral machinery was fairly conducted, that it was as free as was possible in the circumstances in Rhodesia and that, in his judgment, the result represented the wishes of the majority of the electorate in the country."

Lord Carrington also affirmed Britain's intention to strengthen its contribution to the Western alliance and to support arms control measures such as SALT-2.

Mr. Vance is to meet tomorrow with Mrs. Thatcher and again with Lord Carrington.



UPI

Annemarie Renger

Schmidt Party Runs a Woman For President

BONN, May 22 (AP) — The Social Democratic Party today nominated a woman for the largely ceremonial post of president of West Germany, but her chances to become the nation's first female head of state are considered slim.

Annemarie Renger, 59, vice president of the Bundestag (lower house of parliament), is expected to be outpolled in voting tomorrow by Christian Democrat Carl Carstens, the Bundestag president, in a special federal assembly election. She is the first woman ever nominated for the post.

Mr. Carstens, the 64-year-old candidate of the opposition Christian Democrats, is expected to win with a clear majority of 531 votes in the 1,035-seat assembly and succeed President Walter Scheel, whose Free Democratic Party is the coalition partner with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's SPD.

Mrs. Renger was nominated after the SPD and the FDP failed during the weekend to convince prominent scientist Carl-Friederich von Weizsaecker to run against Mr. Carstens, who has been criticized for his wartime membership in the Nazi party.

Mr. Scheel, former chairman of the FDP, decided not to run for another five-year term because government parties lack a majority in the federal assembly.

5 Demonstrators Die

Nepalese Seek to Loosen Monarchy Grip

By Robert B. Trumbull

KATMANDU, Nepal (NYT) — Violent student demonstrations that have taken a number of lives in recent weeks appear to be the leading edge of a drive to liberalize the monarchy that governs this Himalayan kingdom.

"The demonstrations are a manifestation of accumulated discontent with a system that has failed to deliver for the last 18 years," said a lawyer here, referring to the long *period of direct rule* by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and his father, Mahendra, which the dissidents are determined to end.

According to the official count, five persons have been killed in the demonstrations in several towns but other versions put the death toll much higher.

The depth and extent of the disaffection are difficult to assess in this sequestered land with a population of 13 million. Expressions heard in the narrow, winding streets of the market section of Katmandu and the neighboring temple towns of Lalitpur (formerly Patan) and Bhaktapur (formerly Bhadgaon) make it difficult to accept statements by Premier Kirtinidhi Bista that "the situation is absolutely normal."

King at Center

The key figure in the developing political struggle is the 33-year-old king. He received part of his education at Harvard, is said to be acutely conscious of the dwindling scope for monarchs these days and is widely credited with having liberal tendencies. Some of his critics say that he is unduly influenced toward autocracy by a hard core of royalists among his advisers, while others maintain that the hard core in the stately white palace is the king himself.

According to leading dissidents, their goal is the restoration of parliamentary democracy, with the king as a constitutional monarch. "Our party is committed to retaining the king," said K.P. Bhattarai, acting president of the anti-government Nepali Congress Party. "Our objective is to extricate him from this situation." Only a Communist faction among the students, said to be a small minority, is pressing openly for abolition of the throne.

With economic grievances bringing workers, peasants and the middle class into the ranks of the demonstrators, some think that the rising discontent eventually could involve the future of the monarchy nevertheless. B.P. Koirala, the 65-year-old former premier who leads the forces calling for constitutional reforms, maintains that King Birendra should yield to the demands for change "in his own dynastic interest."

"All the king needs to do to save the situation is to make a commitment to representative government with a time-bound framework," said Rishikesh Shaha, a former Cabinet minister who was an ambassador to the United States. Like Mr. Koirala, who faces charges of sedition and incitement to armed rebellion, and many other critics of the royal government, Mr. Shaha has been jailed several times as the palace has alternately tightened and loosened controls on political activity.

Officials shy from comparing the current campaign with the agitation that, in 1951, overthrew a despotic century-old system of hereditary premiers who governed through figurehead kings. However, the senior political leaders in the current campaign are the ones who led the revolt against the hereditary premiers.

An experiment with parliamentary democracy ended abruptly in 1960 when King Mahendra abolished the parliament, prohibited political parties, jailed party leaders and took all power in his own hands.

Political Machine

King Mahendra set up the present system of legislative bodies known as panchayats, which were refined and streamlined by his son in 1975. The village panchayat, or council, is elected by the villagers, and the superior councils are elected in ascending order by the members of the next lower group. The highest of four levels is the National Panchayat, or legislature, of 135 members, of whom 23 are appointed by the king.

King Birendra put the panchayats under the effective control of an organization, originally conceived as a vehicle for rural development, known as the Back-to-the-Village National Campaign. It "is really a political party for the king," said an activist. "In fairness," he added, "we should be allowed to have a political party, too."

The system has turned out to be politically counterproductive for the government, said Mr. Shaha. "Voting for village councils politicized the people but did not give them an outlet for political expression," he explained.

What it adds up to, another activist said, is direct royal rule through rubber-stamp legislatures. Behind the scenes, according to the opposition accounts, rival factions around the king intrigue against one another in the style of the old royal courts of Europe.

As for the student demonstrators, they originally demanded academic changes such as the disbanding of a government-sponsored student union, but the demands soon became expressions of anger against what was termed repressive political conditions. Eventually, the students were joined by peasants, laborers and others complaining of high prices, shortages and a rise in land taxes. Classrooms were abandoned and shops were closed as the protests widened. On April 24 the government closed all universities and many schools.

Under the pressure of the demonstrations, King Birendra removed the minister of education, ordered the campuses reopened, and freed arrested students and two dozen political prisoners, including Mr. Koirala, who had been put under house arrest on April 27.

A former student who is still active in political causes was against compromise. "We have dealt with the government before and been cheated," he said, alluding to a recent episode in which policemen broke up a rally for human rights that had been approved by the king. Besides, the former student said, it is essential for the movement to maintain a confrontation with the government to keep its momentum.

Colombia Gives Military Wide Anti-Rebel Powers

BOGOTA (AP) — The Colombian government is giving wide powers to the military to halt the wave of kidnappings, robberies and murders of officials and businessmen by the country's leftist guerrillas, who are becoming the most active in South America.

The government of President Julio Cesar Turbay says that subversive groups have killed 442 persons, robbed 53 banks and stolen almost $2 million during the last three years.

Guerrillas have killed the president of the country's principal labor union, Jose Raquel Mercado; a former government minister, Rafel Pardo Buelvas, and the president of the Colombian subsidiary of a U.S. confectionary firm, Gustav Curtis.

900 Arrested

The army has arrested about 900 persons since Jan. 3 in an effort to stamp out guerrilla activity. The arrests began only a few days after guerrillas tunneled into a military arsenal and stole more than 4,000 weapons. The army claims that all the weapons have been recovered.

The military's role in the anti-guerrilla campaign has led to accusations that the army is torturing the persons it arrests and to public debate about the possibility of a military coup in Colombia.

Last week, one of the country's leading morning dailies, El Espectador of Bogota, published an editorial cartoon in which a reporter is asking a general about the possibility of a coup. The general replies: "*I don't think* President Turbay would dare try it."

While the cartoon suggests that it is the military, and not the democratically elected Mr. Turbay who is making decisions about the anti-guerrilla campaign, the president announced before his inauguration last fall that he would make an all-out effort to wipe out the guerrillas.

That effort has resulted not only in the arrest of university students and other young persons, but also of doctors, engineers, lawyers and other professionals.

Accusations of Torture

Also, there have been formal accusations within the government that some of those arrested have been tortured. The first accusations came from the medical section of the Justice Ministry, which claimed that more than 30 persons had been tortured after being arrested by the army.

The army and President Turbay have denied that anyone was tortured, but the local press has ridiculed the denials. An editorial cartoon in El Espectador, traditionally a supporter of Mr. Turbay's Liberal Party, recently ran a photo of the president with his eyes closed and the editorial caption: "Tortures. . ....? I don't see any tortures."

Mario Munoz, an airline employee until he was arrested by the army, was one of the several persons who signed statements saying that he was tortured. He said that soldiers used electric shocks on his testicles and on the base of his neck, beat him, submerged him in water an raised him off the floor by a rope that kept his arms behind his back.

He said that he was released after 12 days of questioning.

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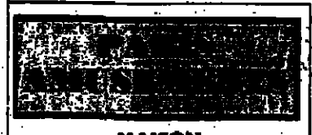
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Auguste Lecouvey
. . . deputy mayor of Jobourg.

...nch Town Votes 'No' ...n Foreign Nuclear Waste

By Leo Ryan

...ERBOURG (IHT) — In the ... in a series of local referen... on nuclear issues on ...andy's Cotentin peninsula, ...sidents of the Cherbourg sub... f Equeurdreville have voted ...st the local reprocessing of ... nuclear fuel from foreign ...ries.

... of 2,457 votes cast, 2,306, or ...percent, were against repro... foreign spent fuel; 27 per... the electorate voted. Half a ... such referendums, which do ...ve legal authority, have yield...ilar results in recent weeks.

... this stress on security ...s you and the nuclear society ...volution for our rural way of ...said Auguste Lecouvey, depu...ayor of Jobourg, the village ... to France's La Hague repro... complex.

...teen organizations, includ... Socialist Party, the French ...cratic Workers Confedera...nion, Friends of the Earth, ...arious anti-nuclear groups, ...red the referendum on Sun... cooperation with the town ...il of Equeurdreville.

Mr. Lecouvey said, "You know what they like to tell us. If you take as many precautions in your homes, you might as well stay in bed." By "they," Mr. Lecouvey meant Cogema, the subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat which operates the La Hague plant.

"The engineers," Mr. Lecouvey said, "must be even more worried than we are because they can't say all that they know and what they don't know. The whole safety system is based on human infallibility, which does not exist. That's the rub."

Rene Lelong, an Equeurdreville resident, said, "Look what happened at Harrisburg. They are assassins. It's only a question of big money."

Mr. Lelong pointed to the wire fence on top of the hill behind him. There, newly planted trees failed to hide two cranes and containers of foreign nuclear waste laying inside a temporary rail terminal about 20 meters from a row of houses.

There are plans to build a permanent storage terminal for nuclear wastes in an industrial zone at Couville, nearer La Hague. However, Couville's inhabitants, in a recent referendum, showed strong hostility to the project.

Apart from opposing extensions and reprocessing of spent fuel from abroad, anti-nuclear forces charge that the La Hague complex is far from technically ready to reprocess on an industrial scale.

In 2½ years, Cogema has reprocessed at La Hague only 110 tons of fuel from light-water reactors, whereas initial capacity was to have been 400 tons annually. Under present plans, real production capacity is to be quadrupled within a decade to 1,600 tons.

Waste deliveries that have been coming in from West Germany, Japan, Sweden, Belgium and elsewhere exceed 5,200 tons.

"All these foreign countries," said Didier Anger, a candidate on the Europe-Ecologie ticket for June's European Parliament elections, "are happy to see La Hague becoming an indispensable prop for their nuclear programs."

And with the used uranium rods arriving at La Hague being stored in pools instead of being reprocessed immediately, Mr. Anger sees the region "rapidly turning into the biggest atomic garbage dump in the world."

In response to the referendums, Cogema has stressed the increased employment that the facility will bring to the area, and added that they do not expect longlasting effects from the backlash in France that has followed the Harrisburg, Pa., nuclear incident. On the question of nuclear safety, Cogema has said that it will be guaranteed.

...t Leader Gets ...son for Swiss ...ror Scheme

...USANNE, Switzerland, May ...P) — Swami Omkarananda, ... founder of the Divine Light ...r, was convicted today of ...rminding a terrorist cam... with black magic, poison and ... against opponents of his ...He was sentenced to 14 years ...on.

... followers also were found ... on multiple charges of at... ed murder or complicity and ...given terms ranging from sev... ars to six months. They in... l Australian nurse Katherine ...am, 28, who became a princi... tness for the prosecution fol... her arrest and confession. ...as sentenced to 27 months in ..., a term she has already ... in pretrial custody.

... trial produced evidence of ...tright war waged against crit... the sect, whose members were ...ed to "love and brotherhood." ...weapons ranged from witch... to poisoned candies, bombs ...poison gas that was ordered ...ot delivered. No one was seri... hurt.

...karananda insisted that he ...been unaware of the activities ..."small criminal gang" inside ...ct. But court president Adolf ...inger said that the evidence ...o doubt that the Indian was ...ime instigator.

... prosecution had described ...arananda as an "unscrupu... uninhibited charlatan" who ...misused his godlike position ...g his followers.

...SA Faces Suit ...r Skylab Data

...EVELAND, May 22 (UPI) — ... National Aeronautics and ... Administration has been ...in federal court by an attorney ...says it should be forced to pro... precise information on where ...s of its orbiting Skylab station ...all.

... action was filed Friday in ...District Court by Jeffrey Lar...

NASA has said the 85-ton ...b will plunge from orbit in ...or July and debris could be ...ered over a wide area.

...he mandamus [court order] is ...ost likely way of forcing them ...veal to the public what danger ... is and what they are going to ...o insure safety," Mr. Largent

...ves Mill... ...bel Po...

Obituaries

Col. Arthur Simons, 60, Led POW Raid



Col. Arthur Simons

DALLAS, May 22 (AP) — Col. Arthur "Bull" Simons, 60, the former Special Forces officer who led an unsuccessful raid on a North Vietnamese prison camp and later led a team that rescued two U.S. engineers who were held hostage in Iran, died yesterday of heart failure.

The engineers worked for millionaire Ross Perot's electronic data systems firm and were freed in February by Col. Simons and his men.

Col. Simons suffered a heart attack in March while vacationing in Colorado.

While on active duty with the army, Col. Simons led the unsuccessful 1970 assault deep into North Vietnam to liberate Americans at the Son Tay prisoner-of-war camp. The prisoners had been removed from the camp 50 kilometers north of Hanoi before Col. Simons' raiding party of 53 men arrived. The strike force met heavy resistance, but sustained no casualties.

Mr. Perot said that he contacted Col. Simons in January after attempts failed to negotiate a $12.7-million ransom for the two engineers, who had been imprisoned for seven weeks on corruption charges.

In an interview following his Iranian mission, Col. Simons said that he was contemplating an offer to lead another guerilla raid. He said that the action would be bigger than those in Iran and in North Vietnam.

"It's something I've wanted to do for some time. Something that needs to be done," Col. Simons said. He refused to elaborate.

Col. Simons retired in 1970, ending a military career that spanned 30 years and three wars. During his career, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

U.S. Court Bars Ex-Soldier's Suit On Atom Effects

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI) — The Supreme Court yesterday left intact a decision barring soldiers exposed to radiation during a 1953 nuclear bomb test from suing the government for medical care.

The justices denied a hearing to Stanley Jaffee, a former serviceman who sought to sue the government on behalf of thousands compelled to witness the test at Camp Desert Rock, Nev.

Mr. Jaffee, 47, of River Edge, N.J., a pharmacist with a wife and three children, said that he was among soldiers who, without protective clothing, were required to attend when the bomb was exploded only 2,000 to 3,000 yards away.

In court papers, Mr. Jaffee said that he and other soldiers were required to march toward the blast site. As the bomb exploded, he said, he felt a blast of heat and saw a red ball sitting on the desert floor an instant before blinding light cut off the view. Mr. Jaffe said that he developed inoperable breast cancer in 1977 which has spread throughout his body as a result of his exposure to radiation.

The judgment which was upheld today said that part of the suit amounted to an action for money damages and is not actionable because the government is immune to such suits under the principle of sovereign immunity.

4 Held in Rome In Fire Killing

ROME, May 22 (AP) — A Somali was burned to death here early today when four persons sprayed him with inflammable liquid and ignited it while he was sleeping under the arcade of a city church, police reported.

Police said that they arrested three Italian men and a woman, who had been seen with the victim, as suspects in the case. There was no clear motive for the attack.

According to officials, the Somali was sleeping on a layer of cardboard under the arcade of the church of St. Mary of Peace when the four assailants set him afire before speeding away on two motorcycles.

Filipino Bishop Accuses Army

MANILA, May 22 (AP) — A Roman Catholic bishop charged yesterday that soldiers massacred seven Moslem men, women and children, challenging a military version which blamed the incident on Moslem rebels.

Bishop Antonino Nepomuceno of Cotabato City, in the southern Philippines, charged in a letter published in the Manila newspaper Bulletin Today that a 30-year-old man was tortured before being killed and that an 18-year-old girl was raped.

Publication of such a letter in a major newspaper apparently was unprecedented in the 6½ years of President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law government. The bishop's letter was in response to an April 10 article in Bulletin Today quoting an official military report that some sleeping Moslems were killed by terrorist gunfire. The report said that the attackers had ransacked the house.

China Planning Pollution Curbs

PEKING, May 22 (UPI) — An environment conference has called for "vigorous measures" to control pollution in Peking by the end of 1980, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

Although there are few automobiles in Peking, residents must contend with air polluted by soot and smoke poured out of factories. Dust storms swirling in from the Gobi Desert also plague the city.

Delegates attending the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Work Conference on the Environment also urged for "carefully controlled" city expansion.

Bulgaria Curbs Automobile Use

BELGRADE, May 22 (UPI) — In a move to conserve energy, Bulgaria yesterday joined its Balkan neighbors, Greece and Yugoslavia, in banning private cars from the road on certain days.

A government decree also has increased gasoline prices for private motorists by about 50 percent, meaning that a liter of high-octane gasoline will now cost 1 lev, as opposed to 0.52 lev. That works out to $4.25 a gallon. The average salary here is about 150 lev ($171) a month.

Yugoslav Train Crash

BELGRADE, May 22 (Reuters) — Three engineers died and three were injured when two freight trains collided between Zagreb and Rijeka in western Yugoslavia, officials said today.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, May 23, 1979

Begin the Gambler

For a while it looked as though the leading liberals in Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, would boycott the Palestinian autonomy talks Israel intends to open with Egypt Friday. That embarrassment was averted by some 11th hour bargaining that resulted in enough altering to keep the fragile Cabinet consensus intact, at least for a while. But confidence in the government's position has not exactly been enhanced.

Camp David created a delicate set of interlocked obligations. Israel was not only to withdraw from Sinai but to negotiate "full autonomy" for West Bank and Gaza Palestinians, while Egypt was to normalize relations. Weizman and Dayan evidently feared that the autonomy position under preparation either would not meet Israel's obligation to negotiate in good faith or would so embarrass Anwar Sadat that he might go back on his obligation to normalize. As resolute as Sadat has been, that could yet happen. It is incredible that Begin, having won Egyptian consent to peace, could trifle with the prize. *Begin has a way of suggesting that Israel* cannot fairly be criticized for stinginess on autonomy as long as no Palestinians come to the table. This is disingenuous. Playing hard to get is a familiar bargaining tactic but playing impossible to get is a tactic to block any bargaining. Begin may feel he is merely remaining true to an important part of his constituency and his ideology if no Palestinians of nationalist substance join the forthcoming talks. The Sadat government, which has been out scouting in vain, is vulnerable to a whole other set of political pressures and ideological appeals.

It is on the issue of West Bank settlements that Begin's gambling proclivities are most *apparent. He is permitting and encouraging* further settlement by squatters and by authorized settlers alike — it is hard to say which is the more objectionable. Begin conveys the impression that he has even more in mind than discouraging Palestinian participation in the autonomy talks. He seems to want to press Sadat to the very limits of his political tolerance, to defy him to break off the talks. Begin is not making it easy for supporters of the Camp David process to argue to responsible Palestinians that there is something of value in it for them. In the circumstances, perhaps the best one can hope for is that the Israeli debate on autonomy will continue, under the surface if not in public view.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sweet, Sweet, Sweet Poison

The saccharin problem is back. When the Food and Drug Administration tried to ban this popular but cancer-causing sweetener two years ago, public and industry protests forced Congress to impose a moratorium for further study. That grace period expires today, raising again the perplexing issue of how to regulate the substance. Is there no way to protect the public health and yet allow millions of Americans to choose their own foods — and poisons?

The issue is difficult because saccharin is neither very risky nor demonstrably beneficial. It presents, unquestionably, some health hazard. It is easy to deride the animal tests in which rats got cancer after being fed the equivalent of 800 bottles of diet soda a day. But those tests have been certified as valid by the National Academy of Sciences and other authoritative analysts. Saccharin caused bladder cancer in rats fed from an early age and even more cancers in rats whose mothers were exposed to it before conception. It almost certainly causes cancer in humans as well. It is directly harmful, and also aggravates the cancer-causing effects of other chemicals.

The risk, to be sure, is small — far less than that posed by tobacco or many chemicals found in the work place. But saccharin is consumed by astonishing and rapidly growing numbers of people. About 50 to 70 million Americans ingest it with some regularity, mostly in soft drinks but also in many other beverages, foods, drugs and cosmetics. In such wide use, even a mild carcinogen could cause a thousand or more cancer deaths each year.

Most worrisome of all is the amazingly high consumption by children under the age of 10. More than a third of them regularly ingest saccharin, according to a study commissioned by the National Academy. Such exposure from early age is particularly dangerous because cancers typically take a long time to develop. Women of child-bearing age are also heavy users, enhancing the likelihood that their babies will get cancer. Clearly, there is a public health hazard.

Yet there is, just as clearly, a large and vocal segment of the population that wants to keep the non-caloric sweetener in its diet as a substitute for sugar. These people believe, rightly or wrongly, that it helps them in controlling weight and managing diseases like diabetes. The evidence for this faith is thin. Some studies suggest that saccharin may actually increase appetite and thus frustrate efforts to shed pounds. Still many consider saccharin valuable. They argue that since the risk is small and the dangers are now well-publicized, they should remain free to use it.

These considerations point to a reasonable choice among the policy options, which range from a total ban to no action at all. The most sensible approach, it seems to us, would be to reduce the indiscriminate use of saccharin in manufactured products while still allowing informed consumers to use the sweetener.

Just how that is best done needs further study. One possibility would be to treat diet soda, the main culprit, like beer, thus discouraging its use by children but leaving it available for adults. Another possibility would be to ban saccharin from soft drinks and prepared foods and to permit its sale only in separate packages; industrial ingenuity might then come up with mix-it-yourself products and additives that taste as good as today's diet foods.

There is no need for haste in Congress. Even if the Food and Drug Administration decided to ban saccharin products immediately, it would take at least 15 months to complete the legal steps. That leaves ample time to find a way to have our sweetener condemned — and eat it, too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Subjection of Palestinians

Palestinians are an identifiable people who have suffered great hardship and whose demand for a home of their own is just as valid as that of any other national group. It is not only "control over their own affairs" which they lack at present. They lack even control over the disposition of their own land and their own water supplies, both of which are sequestered for the use of brand-new Israeli settlers.

If peace is created by the treaty. . .it will be a peace which leaves the Palestinians in unjust subjection. . .What puts the Palestinians in a strong position is not the moral worth of their case but the fact that a strongly renascent world movement — Islam — regards them as its special responsibility.

* * *

Israel owes its own origins to just such a crusade, supported by the ruthless exploitation of it by Jews (including Mr. Begin) who were in situ at the right time. . .By peace Mr. Sadat meant a willingness to let the Palestinian question lie dormant for a few years. Israel, it seems took it to mean immediate consolidation of territorial gains. Whereas Islam might just have tolerated the first interpretation it is not alone in seeing the second as a rebuff, an insult, and, politically, an outrage.

— From the Guardian (London).

End of Free Press in S. Africa

Up to now whatever criticism was levelled at the South African government for its racial policies, the country had at least one redeeming feature which commanded respect: a free press — free moreover to attack, as the European language press consistently did, the Nationalist regime.

News that the South African government is to introduce sweeping measures to curb the press — fines, jail sentences, secret hearings and a government appointee to vet stories and all the rest of it — will but dismay many here and elsewhere in the West who have not been counted among South Africa's enemies. It will at the same stroke hand yet more ammunition to those who are.

Whereas America's government emerged cleansed — and fortified — from the experience of Watergate, the South Africans have thrown away an opportunity to gain similar uplift from Muldergate. In America, few believe another Watergate could occur. How many will be able to say this of South Africa when the free press goes?

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 23, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Sun commented in an editorial: "The extermination of the Armenian people proceeds at a rapid rate, thanks to the complicity of Europe in the crimes. The Sultan knows well with whom he has to deal. Any attempt at active physical intervention on behalf of the Armenians or other races under his oppressive sway would be the signal for a suspension of payment of all his pecuniary obligations to his European creditors. Russia, of course, is even more so the last country to which the Armenians can turn for sympathy or aid.

Fifty Years Ago
May 23, 1929

NEW YORK — Staging another aerial attack on New York city last night the Army Air Corps sent a big Keystone bombing plane swooping over Manhattan under clear skies and a full moon that thrilled spectators on the streets who watched the invading plane drop bombs which would have destroyed parts of the city. It was all part of a large test of the country's air forces. Spectators in the street gazing skyward were thrilled when the attacking plane was refuelled five times in the air over the city. A full account of the attack was broadcast from another plane.



'By the Way, How Do We Limit the Nuclear Threat to Us From Ourselves?'

Hawks in Kremlin's Towers

By David Linebaugh

WASHINGTON — Russian hawks, mute before the outside world but not within the Kremlin, may have a powerful case against SALT-2, and powerful allies in prosecuting their case.

The powerful case rests on the one-sided character of the agreement, *as the Russian hawks may* see it: no restraints on what the United States plans to do, and many restraints on what Russia could do during the life of the agreement. And the case rests on the fact that three gross inequalities in the strategic relationship favor the United States, and are untouched by SALT-2.

The powerful allies of the Russian hawks in prosecuting their case are time and technology. Further delay in concluding and ratifying SALT-2 will put the agreement in deep jeopardy. Quite apart from some unexpected international development, like the revolution in Iran, or a turn for the worse in Leonid Brezhnev's health, technological progress spawns new problems that become new reasons for modifying and refining and delaying still further the detailed, technical and comprehensive SALT-2 agreement. The unfinished business of SALT multiplies, and issues that should constitute the agenda for SALT-3 become the imperfections of SALT-2.

To the Russians, SALT-2 is a treaty of prohibition. They must reduce bombers and missile-launchers by 250. They cannot deploy *their already-tested mobile missile*, the SS-16. They must count all SS-8s as missiles with multiple warheads, even though some do not have multiple warheads. They must stop their current program of deploying additional missiles with multiple warheads by about 1982. They must not deploy any additional heavy missiles. They may deploy only one new land-based missile, even though they may have several on the drawing boards of their four competing design bureaus. They may not increase the number of warheads on existing missiles, even though they are capable of carrying more. SALT-2 restricts the Soviet Union.

Pact of Permission

To the United States, SALT-2 is a treaty of permission. All planned modernization for the three legs of the American strategic triad can go forward: the air-launched Cruise missile (which the Russians wanted to ban altogether), the Trident missile and submarine and the new warhead and guidance system for Minuteman-3. After the expiration of the SALT-2 protocol in December, 1981, the United States may deploy the sea- and ground-launched Cruise missile and the *MX mobile missile, or it may use* the leverage of these weapons to bargain for limitations on the Russians. SALT-2 leaves America in a strong position, militarily and at the negotiating table.

SALT-2 severely limits land-based missiles, 70 percent of Russia's strategic force; SALT-2 leaves relatively free sea-based missiles and bombers, 70 percent of America's strategic force.

Three gross strategic inequalities favor the United States, with none affected by SALT-2:

● SALT-2 equates Russia's strategic nuclear force and America's strategic nuclear force. Yet Russia is threatened by three other potentially hostile states with nuclear weapons — Britain, France and China — while America is not now threatened by any other state armed with nuclear weapons. The nuclear capabilities of Britain, France or China are formidable. For instance, just one of the four British Polaris submarines could destroy 20 percent of Russia's industry and kill 10 to 15 million of its people.

● America has hundreds of aircraft in the Britain, Western Europe and the Mediterranean capable of nuclear strikes against Soviet territory. These aircraft are not limited by SALT-2. Russia has no aircraft or missiles that can strike the territory of the United States that are not limited by SALT-2 (although the Russian Backfire bomber, not counted in the SALT ceilings but limited in some still-secret way, could carry out slow, high-altitude, one-way missions against the United States). U.S. forward-based systems are a powerful retaliatory force, unmatched by any comparable Soviet force and unlimited by SALT.

● Geography and history have shaped the strategic forces of Russia and the United States. Russia is mainly a land power, threatened on two long borders, and Russia's strategic force is concentrated in fixed land-based missiles. America is a land, sea and air power, bordered by two oceans and two friendly neighbors, and its strategic force is diversified and more evenly divided between land- and sea-based missiles and strategic bombers. But the days of fixed land-based missiles are numbered. They are becoming vulnerable. Very soon — during the *1980s — the bulk of Russia's force* may be vulnerable, while the bulk of America's force will remain secure. To the Kremlin hawk, Russia will be strategically outmatched.

Up to now, Russian hawks on the issue of SALT-2 have been in the minority in the Kremlin. This could change, especially if the tactics and demands of their counterparts in the U.S. Senate play into their hands.

(David Linebaugh is a former U.S. foreign service officer and a deputy assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.)

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. China Watchers Detect 'Backtracking Big

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The State Department's expert China watchers, while saying nothing in public, have prepared secret reports expressing deep concern over the U.S.-Chinese relationship in the wake of the Chinese war with Vietnam.

These experts see China's military thrust into Vietnam beginning a perceptible decline in the political mastery of China's strongman, Deputy Premier Deng Xiao-Ping. They believe Deng has backtracked on both economic modernization and political liberalization, cooling the way Peking looks at the West — and the way the West looks at Peking.

"Backtracking in Peking" is the title of one confidential State Department document detailing changes in the Chinese capital. But also important in explaining the strained relationship is "backtracking" in Washington, where official enthusism for the Chinese connection has diminished considerably more than is admitted.

The expert reassessment is not contained in background statements to us or other reporters by high officials. On the contrary, these policy-makers claim that events transpiring within the Great Hall of the People are impenetrable *to Western eyes. The reassessment* is contained in secret internal documents in which the China watchers have presented those policy-makers with grim observations.

Pessimistic Tone

The pessimistic tone began with China's move into Vietnam Feb.17. One week later, the China experts expressed concern that Deng's steady gain in political strength over the preceding six months was threatened. They warned policy-makers that this could undermine not only Deng's modernization program but his drive for power, triggering an internal power feud.

While predicting a Chinese military defeat would be used by Deng's foes to undermine his rule, the U.S. experts worried about the impact of even a Chinese victory. Military demands on Deng's modernization programs would intensify whatever the war's outcome, and the outside world's view of China would change for the worse.

Six weeks later, the China watchers had gone beyond speculation. They reported to policy-makers that Deng was in clear retreat on freedom of speech, contact with foreigners, criticism of Mao and *greater autonomy for low-level* economic decision making. The inconclusive war in Vietnam contribu to this, say the experts.

To bolster these conclusions, State Department's internal me randa catalog events since the na-Vietnamese wars:

Economic: Workers and m gers have been told that bonuses cannot be the sole basi improving productivity. Peas have been warned they cannot band state production teams in vor of family free enterprise.

Social: Dissent and contact foreigners have been limited. March 16, Deng himself is repo to have criticized dissenters. Cr in China claim that Deng's refo are responsible for moral back ing, including a reappearance pornography.

Ideological: An effort, belie inspired by Deng to repud Mao's policies after 1957 as adventurist," has failed. In th same March 16 remarks, Den reported to have said he him does not consider Mao a "le adventurist." On March 31, p deputy chairman Wang Deng and two other Maoists appeare public, obviously unpurged.

Conflict Seen

The China watchers see in this future restriction of for access, reduction of trade an new China less attractive to outer world than it seemed onl few months ago. They even spe late about internal conflict betw hardliners and softliners within Chinese leadership over what seemed a closed issue: po toward the Soviet Union.

Talk in Peking of teaching Vietnamese "another lesson" a to the uncertainty. Hanoi has its country on wartime footi bringing up crack divisions outgun the Chinese. According authoritative articles in the Chi press (including the Liberat Army Daily) want to give defe the same priority as civilian m ernization. To the State Dep ment experts, this portends newed fighting in Vietnam.

Such a renewal would further rest Deng's internal liberalizati as well as Chinese-American Shortly after China's troops tered Vietnam, the China watch here told the policy-makers th degree of U.S. support of Pe the weeks to follow would the Chinese leadership's futu lationship toward Washington, non-existence of that support basic cause for "backtracking" both Peking and Washington.

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White House Enlisted Men

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The second installment of James Fallows' valuable analysis of the Carter presidency, appearing in the June issue of the Atlantic Monthly, focuses on the White House staff, rather than the President himself. At one point, the former Carter speechwriter makes an observation that has significance beyond the particular set of men and women of whom he is writing.

It is Fallows' observation that his former colleagues are not all that concerned about what happens in government. Comparing them to "enlisted men on maneuvers," Fallows writes: "They followed their orders, proved they were good soldiers by carrying fully loaded packs, but would have felt ridiculous and compromised to admit that any of it really mattered or that there was something they cared about more deeply than the next weekend's liberty on the town.

"The one subject that did engage their passions was the one in which they had all proven expert: politics in the horse-race sense, winning elections. This made legislation and administration marginally interesting, but only to the extent that they affected the prospects for the next election. Flying back on Air Force One from a series of political appearances shortly before I left, I heard one of the Georgians say to several others, 'You know, there really ought to be a place for people like us between elections, some place we could rest up and get ready for the next one.'"

Campaign Junkies

Fallows goes on to say that there was a similar restlessness among White House reporters. But he thinks, as I do, that the fact that journalists are campaign junkies is less consequential for the country than a similar addiction among senior White House aides. Bored political writers can only make mischief; jaded presidential advisers can make national policy.

There is a serious point behind that wisecrack, and one which has application to more than the Carter White House. One of the unintended consequences of the past decade's alteration of the presidential selection process is the creation of the kind of White House staff Fallows describes.

In the bad old days before "reform," politicians, guided by a handful of presidential primaries, pretty much decided among themselves who the major parties would nominate for president. Then, running for the nomination was part-time work for a few months in the election year.

John Kennedy, seeking to overcome the presumed handicap of his Catholicism, decided to get a head start on the 1960 race. His success bred imitators who, every four years, kept advancing the starting dates of their own campaigns. Now we have reached the point where only those who are prepared to run — virtually full-time — for two years, three years or more are considered to have a crack at winning.

This selection system — geared to an ever-growing number of primaries — eliminates all those potential Presidents who are not willing to tear up their own and their families' lives for years at a time, pursuit of the long-shot chance the presidency. Since each can date is literally on his own for but the last three months of t long march to the White House, must recruit aides willing to mak comparable sacrifice in their liv Typically, these are young peo with few obligations and limi experience who will gamble fo chance on a ticket to the Wh House.

Other Crews

That is true of Carter's crew, b it is no less true of most of other White House staffs of past decade. And it is true of th now gathering around the 19 hopefuls. There are men and wo en who have been working Ronald Reagan for 10 years no in some instances, hoping to ride power with him.

To my knowledge, only Jo Connally, among the 1980 hop fuls, has addressed this issue exp citly. He has announced that campaign aides are on notice th no White House jobs would awaiting them. It remains to seen if he would be that tough, there is an element of ingratitu on the part of a candidate who nies the fruits of victory to th who have worked for years to bri him his.

Most candidates will do Carter did and take their campai staffs to the White House w them. And they will find, as Fa lows reports, that those aides people who are more adept at, more interested in, running ca paigns than they are in running government.

This is one of many prices pay for a presidential selection s tem which — in seeking to maxim ize opportunities for everyon participation — has turned into crude parody of itself.

Fallows' comments are less indictment of the Carter Wh House than they are a warning th the selection system badly needs be changed.

©1979, The Washington Post.

Letters

Americans Abroad

Your article on Wider Study Urged on *Americans Abroad* (IHT, May 12-13) missed a few points.

The amendment to the provision Sen. McGovern had first introduced last year starts off with a new sense of the Congress finding that "American statutes and regulations should be designed so as not to create competitive disadvantage for individual American citizens living abroad and working in international markets."

The amendment expands the scope of the president's required report to the Congress by now calling for a report which: "Identifies all United States statutes and regulations which treat United States citizens living abroad differently from United States citizens residing within the United States, *or which may cause*, directly or indirectly, competitive disadvantage for Americans working abroad relative to the treatment by other major nations of the world of their nationals who are working outside their territory."

The significance of this change is that for the very first time the administration will have to study in depth the full range of implications of how Americans are being treated while they are away from home. While many other countries have already gone through such exercises and developed positive new policies for their expatriates, the several recent administrations in the United States have refused to carry out such analysis.

This change is an additional opportunity for Americans living abroad to communicate with the *White House and tell the president* how our present laws are hurting them. It cannot be emphasized too much how important such letters and examples are to build a solid case justifying reform.

ANDY SUNDBERG.
Director
American Citizens Abroad
Geneva.

Use U.S. Brains

This gas shortage in California is outrageous and unnecessary. Price controls should be removed so the oil companies can raise prices and we can buy gas.

At the same time an all-out energy program should be launched. America won World War II and put men on the moon. We can also discover and put to use new sources of energy. The U.S. has money and brains — *use* them! "Save energy" *is not* the answer.

BARBARA C. MATHEY.
Los Angeles.

Jane Is Right

Re Sydney Morrell's letter May 16: I too have spent 10 years loathing Jane Fonda uselessly.

Perhaps senility has turned my head. I now love her, she's ever present and what's more, she's right!

GORDON LACY.
Olivet, France.

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Superstarmania

The Big 'Backyard' of Tom O'Horgan

By Norma Snow

ARIS, May 22 (IHT) — "Suc-cess is not very important to and that's a terrible thing to because I've been extraordinar-lucky. One year I can do a ht play, an Arrabal play, a kespeare play and a new rock ra. Not many people have that l of joy in their lives, and that sn't go down too well with some ple."

spite of that assertion, success followed Tom O'Horgan like a low. The provocative directori-technique that characterizes lorgan, began to crystalize long ore "Hair," iz," "Jesus ist Superstar," om Paine," nny," "The ds," "Inner " and numer-other produc-s. It began in off-Broadway, Mama, back Second City, even further , when his father encouraged creative urge.



O'Horgan

ext on the O'Horgan agenda is bal's "The Architect and the peror of Assyria." He is on a twind trip around Europe, set-it up for presentation later this g or early summer in conjunc-with the La Mama group. How he feel about such wide diver-ation in his work?

never feel about anything. n you're working on it, you t judge it. You don't have time. an itch that you've got to ch. And you just do it and try et as close to whatever your nal notion was, and even that's ys changing.

hey say I should stay in my backyard. Well, first off, what y backyard? I don't think art is atest. You don't win. I mean, if y great piece of art was calcu-by its winnings, we would be out a lot of things. I'm not con-d about that. I'm interested in work process. I want to do an riment and find out something, k different people.

ike with 'Starmania' [which re-y finished a four-week run to lock horns with the French of life. It's opposite from what now, and I'm not putting that or anything. It has nothing to ith it. It's just meshing . . . ing with things, trying to un-and what we're about. After ing in New York, where every-comes from someplace else nobody knows what their roots about, it's a whole different of experience."

ow does he manage to get hold of vehicles that he can adapt and shape to fit his image, an image that, by a direct or a circuitous route, seems to grab at something in the observer, be it positive or prurient.

"I've always been interested in what I call the lyric theater — you could say musical, which makes it one thing, you could say opera which makes it another thing. Whatever, I'm always interested in forms of the musical theater which are different. It's something that intrigues me. I mean, there are really melodic structures in 'Starmania' that are straight from Rameau. It's rock music but its very individually phrased.

"A country like France, which has been a little slow in accepting things, is now coming around to certain movements. It's not as clean-cut as that. I mean, France, which has always been very uptight, very special and very seductive, is now going through some kind of change. I don't kne that it's massive, but they are. Anyway, what 'Starmania' is saying is that in this particular time when we've sort of lost our way it seems that everybody wants to be a star, whether it's a [Andreas] Baader or a [President] Carter. If you're a terrorist or a politician or a movie star, everybody wants in. What is it about, this need for exposure? Sort of like the need for a noncommunicating communication. Just getting up there, it doesn't matter why or what. It's improbably a monstrous subject to deal with, but it is what we're living."

This is a long way from "Hair." What has happened?

"Well, I think you go three steps forward and one back. Things have speeded up in such a strange way, sort of smashed together, so that what took maybe a hundred years to cover, we can now do in ten. Whole periods pass so quickly. I think that we were in a period of great creativity and it's always followed by a period of reactionary development and that's what we've been in now for almost 10 years. I do think the energy is anchored, but with things like the nuclear problems, the reactors, Skylab and so forth, there's been lots of things for people to get roused up about. All the stuff that's gone down with the political elements, people just can't believe all of that."

What about the life, the fight, the dogmatism?

"What we were fighting for in the '60s was totally obliterated in the '70s. The black theater, for instance, has gone right back to the '30s — as segregated as it ever was. I find it very disgusting. A show, which is a good show, 'Ain't Misbehavin',' all the Fats Waller music, it's put together beautifully, it's wonderful. And there it is up there, and I know that that Long Island audience that goes to see that is saying, well, that's where they should be, up there laughing and dancing. Isn't that sweet. And that makes me very angry, you know. And it's hard for me to say that because I have many friends who are black in the business, because, well, they're working, but it's difficult."

And the black revolution?

"They did gain ground, they have gained ground, but like anybody, and I mean you can't blame anybody, and certainly not people who have been repressed, depressed and everything else for centuries. They go right to where anybody else will go — they want and they get and that's what it's about. And the revolution is over. It isn't over for everybody, but there is the possibility of a black person becoming extraordinarily wealthy now, which wasn't always the case. I have many friends who have unbelievable homes, and it's good to see, but at the same time, maybe they lost a little bit of their individuality, which is really a pity."

In light of the hit that Milos Forman's movie version of "Hair" has become, there was the disastrous revival of "Hair" that O'Horgan directed two years ago. He claims to have done it, first, to find out what he was thinking about 10 years before, and second, because he wanted to.

"You have to confront all of those curious things that you were up to at that time, and it was extraordinary. Taking a bunch of kids and trying to find people who had any resemblance to those people back then was a whole other trip. And they basically knew what it was about, but they couldn't know what it was about. Trying to indoctrinate them with this thing — it was an experiment. It was fantastic. But for various reasons the publicity wasn't right, and the terrifying thing about it was that the day after we closed we discovered the last day had been the biggest day at the box office. That's show business. I mean I wish it had run, but . . ."

O'Horgan has not seen Forman's "Hair," but he has friends who have seen it and liked it.

"It has nothing whatsoever to do with what we did. It seems to me to be some kind of sentimental kind of look at that period . . . a document of some sort, and I don't mean that in a bad way. It sounds exactly right, just what you should do now, because you can't do that same show in this time."

Cannes

'The Tin Drum': Absorbing Film on Nazism

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 22 (IHT) — "Die Blechtrommel" (The Tin Drum) of Volker Schlondroff is a favored contender for the Palme d'Or, the top award at the Cannes Film Festival.

Based on Guenter Grass' novel which describes the misfortunes of Danzig inhabitants before, during and after Hitler's seizure of the city, its grim happenings are seen through the eyes of a boy of stunted growth and stunted wits who defiantly beats a toy drum in protest. This gnome can shatter glass when he lets out a high shriek. In a world gone insane, he appears a wise man, at least showing a fierce individualism.

David Bennett, the 13-year-old who impersonates the dwarf drummer of uncanny stare and pinched countenance, is an eerie elf that might have stepped from the pages of a Hoffmann tale. His is an unusual and absorbing performance, not relying solely on external peculiarities.

It is strict in maintaining the role's monstrous elements and never plays for sympathy in drawing this sinister witness to history. Schlondroff is similarly uncompromising, reproducing the picaresque original in surrealistic visions and with a gallows humor that fit it neatly.

* * *

Bo Widerberg, the Swedish director, has botched inexcusably Knut Hamsun's idyll of the thwarted romance of a miller's son and a girl above him in social station, "Victoria." The story yields easily to transposition to the screen, as was evident in a German adaptation starring Louise Ulrich. Not only is this remake cinematically feeble, uninspired and monotonous to an embarrassing degree, but it has been dubbed into English so arch and stiff that it sounds as though the characters are reciting from a first-year course at a language school.

* * *

Henry James has been better served than his Norwegian colleague in a film derived from his novel, "The Europeans," representing Britain in the festival race. Directed by James Ivory, it is intelligently keyed to its material and setting. It has taste, tact and period charm in its painting of New England country gentry a century ago and of their varied reactions to their cousins who have been reared abroad and who have attained a continental veneer. Lee Remick has an attractive quicksilver quality as the U.S.-born countess returned to her homeland on a husband hunt, and the entire company meets the demands of the satirical comedy, acquitting itself to merit honors.

* * *

"La Drolesse" of Jacques Doillon, the third of the French hopefuls, tackles a subject treated with more full-blooded theatricality by William Wyler in "The Collector." A dim-witted farm lad, a psychotic case, kidnaps an 11-year-old girl and keeps her his willing captive in a barnyard garret. Their conversations are childish prattle literally recorded and they fail to quicken the situation. This tale is without discernable object, a succession of talkative snapshots of two lonely youngsters, the boy, a dangerous, retarded youth, his prisoner rosy-cheeked and also a bit backward.

* * *

Werner Herzog's "Woyzeck" from West Germany is a mere photographing of the 1836 Georg Buechner tragedy which, with its jerky exposition foreshadowed the expressionism of Toller, Kaiser, Hasenclever and Brecht in the 1920s.

Its staccato scenes are comparable to movie "takes," but Herzog has failed to impose cinematic rhythm upon them. All he added is a bit of Grand Guignol gore to the episode in which Woyzeck stabs his wife to death. Klaus Kinski as the pathetic soldier who is driven to madness and murder by inhuman abuse brings some intensity to the pedestrian adaptation, although in contrast to the text he appears ripe for retirement to the old soldiers' home.

* * *

"Zulu Dawn" of Douglas Hickox, shot in South Africa, had its world premiere here outside the festival's frame. A motion picture of epic size, it depicts the initial British campaign in 1879 to bring the Zulus under the crown. The background of colonial high life is persuasively resurrected, but it is the restaging of the battle of Islanlhwana that is its main feature. The east, headed by Burt Lancaster as a one-armed Irish colonel, Peter O'Toole as the pompous commander and Simon Ward as a gentleman officer, is star-studded, but the film's accent is on imposing a spectacle that crowds the screen with brilliant visions.

* * *

"The China Syndrome," among the U.S. entries, seems destined to duplicate its tremendous success at home. Its screening here was welcomed with enormous interest and enthusiasm. Jane Fonda plays a television commentator who happens on a threatening explosion in a nuclear power plant. This will probably put her in the front rank for the festival's prize as best actress.

Released before the nuclear accident near Harrisburg, Pa., the film is an action melodrama carrying a timely warning. It is among the most popular movies in the United States at the moment, another instance of life imitating fiction. Jack Lemmon as a harassed engineer who, revolver in hand, takes control from his get-rich-quick bosses and averts the brewing accident, and Michael Douglas as an inquisitive photographer render helpful support. James Bridges has staged the film with the suspence of a ticking bomb.

Protection

Italy Firm Puts Dash of James Bond Into Anti-Kidnapping Cars

By Jaime Mardis

CUNEO, Italy (IHT) — Who besides James Bond would want to drive a car that can melt bullets at point-blank range, extinguish firebombs and race off on punctured tires at 60 mph?

In Italy, where terrorism and kidnapping are as much a daily diet as the *piatto di journo*, the answer seems to be a lot of people — enough anyway to bring high sales figures and an international clientele to a family of body-repair artisans in this alpine city near Turin.

Fontanto, founded in 1966 by Atillio Fontant, boasts that with 180 employees it is the largest specialty garage of its kind, and with a monthly production schedule of 85 vehicles, easily the busiest.

Its specialty is bullet-proofing, or, in the jargon of the house, automotive security. "We meet individually with each customer to discuss his particular needs," said head salesman Roberto Savoini. "Then, if necessary, we give demonstrations with different firearms so he may choose the thickness of the steel."

No car short of a baby Fiat 127 is too small or modest for the security treatment. Although the firm holds exclusive rights for Rolls-Royce, the most plentiful sighs around the garage are low-profile Fiat sedans and Alphettas. The shift to inconspicuousness has a cause: It is estimated that in Italy last year there was a kidnapping every six days.

"Right now, kidnapping prevention is the primary concern of our clients." And because many kidnappings, like that of former Premier Aldo Moro, occur in the city and depend on meticulous timing, the prime defense also happens to be the simplest: Sit back and wait for help.

"Generally, if the target can survive the first few minutes in the safety of his own car, the danger passes," Savoini said. Fontauto craftsmen make this possible with almost Machiavellian imagination.

The car first is stripped of interior moldings and refitted with a stitched shell of "secret formula" steel alloy. The chassis reputedly will withstand a grenade blast. Windows and windshields are replaced by layered glass 33-millimeters thick capable of absorbing and actually melting a .357-caliber Magnum bullet fired from arm's length.

Door panels conceal horizontal bolt locks and dual steel plates designed to "trap" bullets and eliminate ricochets. Dunlap compartmentalized tires are used. To compensate for the added weight, from 300 to 700 pounds, brakes and shocks are reinforced.

After the basics come Fontauto's gadgets — the outside intercom that allows passengers to communicate in safety, the siren, and an anti-fire system composed of spray valves in the motor, trunk and each wheel basin. The latter accessory was recently added to the limousine of the U.S. ambassador in Paris.

Curiously the most effective device during attacks had proved to be the siren. "It's louder than a police siren and has a psychological effect on assailants," Savoini said. "When they hear it, they run."

For more aggressive motorists, Fontauto can provide a means of counterattack. This consists of dozens of nozzles that spray tear gas, acids or chemical solutions of the customer's choosing.

Other options include homing devices, trunk safes and pure-oxygen climate control. The company prefers not to discuss some of the extras, saying only that it will meet any request.

The finished product, which takes 90 days, is almost indistinguishable from any car of its make, so long as the windows are up.

But safety is costly. Armor-plating for a mere Volkswagen bug, with standard gadgets, costs 15 million lire (about $17,500).

According to the salesman, it's worth it. "Our success rate is 100 percent. Which is to say, nobody has ever been kidnapped or killed in one of our vehicles."

Guarantees? A skeptic paid 30 million lire to have his Range Rover fortified and demanded a demonstration. Savoini brought him a loaded .38 and the man fired two rounds into the door of his Rover. He nodded at the damages, paid 2 million more for repairs and left a satisfied customer.

La Scala Director Warns on Funding

MILAN (AP) — The director of La Scala opera house has warned that Italy's state-subsidized theaters risk economic collapse and closure by the end of this year if the government does not grant more money and speed up its delivery.

Carlo-Maria Badini said that La Scala might be forced to cancel scheduled tours in Belgium and the United States in September for lack of cash. Disclosing an estimated loss of 3.6 billion lire ($4.3 million) for the Milan theater in the 1979 fiscal year, Badini said state funds, unchanged since 1969, were not even enough to meet the salaries of the theater's 700 employees.



The principles for success.

Within the short time the BMW 7 Series has been in the market it has become an unusual success. This has been made possible by a growing group of drivers who demand a certain style. A style that embodies an elegant, underplayed design and a refined technology.

This concept seems to have been successful throughout Europe. Indeed, the large BMWs have become the most successful cars in their class. The demand for real quality coupled with excellent design has a true international appeal, an excellence and exclusiveness appreciated in every country.

BMW's concept of luxury cars is also gaining ground in the New World where, by tradition, cars have always been big. It seems that both owners and motoring journalists appreciate the best of European automotive technology. The BMW 733i has recently been voted as the 'absolute best saloon' by the editors of America's largest car magazine – in competition with the world's best cars.

The international acceptance of the large BMWs shows that the discerning drivers' market is expanding. It also shows that BMW's car concept is appreciated and understood throughout the world.

BMW cars
The BMW range of fine automobiles set the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.

BMW – Sheer driving pleasure

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅞	ACF	2.10	6.1	7	133	34⅞	34	34¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	AMF	1.24	7.9	7	656	16	15½	15⅝	— ¼
32⅞	13½	AM Intl	.28	2.0	5	526	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅞	APL	1	9.4		28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	33⅞	ARA	1.64	4.6	7	227	36¼	35¾	35⅞	— ¼
31⅞	19⅝	ASA	1.40	5.2		720	27¾	26⅞	27	— ⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.2	5	137	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
40	29½	AbbtLb	1	3.0	13	1093	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.4	5	18	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13	10¼	AdaEx	1.28e	12.		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	35⅝	AetnaLf	2.70	6.0	4	1340	45⅛	43¾	44⅞	+1⅛
30	28⅝	AetnaLf wi				51	u30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ¾
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	5.4	4	17	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
4	2	Aileen				33	3⅛	2⅞	3	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.1	9	149	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¾
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.5	10	16	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.7	6	9	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	AlaP dpf.87		11.		26	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
95	80	AlaP pf 9		11.		z220	80½	80	80	— ⅛
102	83¼	AlaP pf9.44		11.		z100	84½	84½	84½	—1½
86¼	71¼	AlaP pf8.28		11.		z200	74½	74½	74½	+1½
17	13½	Alagsco	1.40	10.	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅞	13½	Alaskln	.66	3.7	12	47	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
41	21¼	Albany	1	2.7	10	9	36½	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.9	9	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
46⅜	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.4	7	30	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
38½	26⅝	AlconA g	2			1104	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	5.6	5	19	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	4.8	7	712	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
27	17	AllgCp	1	4.0	7	129	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
27⅝	25⅝	AllgCp pf wi				19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
15	6½	AllegAir			3	521	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29¾	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.5		21	22	21¾	22	
19⅞	13⅛	AllgLd	1.28	7.1	6	31	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
37½	30	AllgL pf	3	9.0		4	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	21	AllgL pr2.19		9.8		3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	7	120	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
15¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.8	7	172	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	11	11	29	28½	29	+ ½
42⅞	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.2	7	155	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	6.8	7	25	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.8	18	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50	6.5	6	304	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
38⅞	27⅜	AllisCh	1.80	5.7	5	188	32⅛	31⅝	31¾	— ¼
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b	4.1	8	32	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.1	7	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
56⅞	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.4	5	404	55	53½	54⅝	+1¼
21	13¼	AmlSug	1	5.8	17	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
55½	32⅝	Amax	2.70	5.1	9	182	53⅝	52¾	52⅞	— ½
51⅜	38⅜	Amax pf	3	6.2		9	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ¼
24⅞	14	Amcord	1.40	5.9	7	59	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.4	6	37	24¾	24¼	24½	
42	31	Amrc pf2.60		6.5		2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.8	7	2634	u37	35⅞	37	+1⅜
78	56	AHes pf3.50		4.3		107	u81	77⅝	81	+3⅜
19⅝	10⅝	AmAir	.40	3.3	3	777	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir wt				138	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	AAir pf 2.18		11.		147	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
28½	12⅝	ABakr	1.20b	8.1	6	31	15	14⅞	14⅞	
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.8	7	93	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼
32⅝	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75		8.7		59	31⅝	31½	31½	
32	28¾	ABrd pf2.67		8.8		40	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
43¼	32¾	ABdcst	1.20	3.2	8	1018	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
20½	13½	ABldM	.70	5.1	7	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.4	6	72	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	19⅝	ACan pf1.75		8.5		36	20½	20⅝	20½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	ACentry				41	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
49⅝	19¼	ACredt	1.30	2.6	11	203	u49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	23¼	ACyan	1.60	6.1	8	125	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ¼
14½	8⅝	AmDistl				19	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
36	22½	ADT	1.08	4.7	8	58	23⅝	23	23⅛	
11¾	8¼	ADualVt	.84a	8.1		33	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24½	19⅝	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	451	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.4	7	679	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.2	5	168	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
23⅝	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.7		27	20½	20	20⅛	
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	11.		48	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
29½	22¾	AGnIns	1	3.5	5	698	28⅝	28½	28⅞	
36⅜	29	AGIn pf1.80		5.0		6	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
13¼	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.9	8	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1	6.5	5	41	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
32¾	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.7	11	1180	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
32¾	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	3.0	11	428	29¼	26	26⅞	
13⅝	6⅞	AmInvst	.30a	2.8	10	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.0	9	113	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	1967	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	8.2	7	126	39⅜	38	39¼	+1½
28½	24½	ASLFl	n.40a	2.4	5	14	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	90	46	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	39	AStand	3	6.4	6	150	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅞
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.7	8	122	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.1	9	86	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
64¾	57⅜	ATT	5	8.5	8	4490	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ¼
67⅝	60⅝	ATT pf	4	6.5		22	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64		8.0		3	45½	45⅜	45½	+ ⅛
50⅜	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74		8.0		382	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.88	7.3	5	19	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	AWat pf1.43		9.1		z100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
14	11¼	AWat pf1.25		10.		z100	12	12	12	+ ⅜
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	4.9	6	44	20½	20⅛	20¼	
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.5	5	13	11⅝	11½	11½	
37¼	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	8	129	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.2	6	18	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.2	12	321	34⅜	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅞
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.2	7	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	Ampex			10	118	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
6⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp			16	189	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅝
23½	14½	Amstar	1.35	6.8	12	99	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.9		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45	29¾	Amsted	2	5.4	7	263	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	Analog s			16	46	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
18¼	17⅞	AnchrH s			5	95	18	d17¾	18	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.3	6	48	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	8½	Anixter	.40	3.0	8	101	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.9	9	245	u21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
76	65	ApPw pf7.40		11.		z20	67	67	67	+ ½
22½	7⅛	ApldDig			7	159	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11	5⅛	ApplMg			9	59	9	8⅞	9	
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	1.12	4.6	6	16	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	693	20⅛	19½	20	+ ½
11¾	6	ArctEnt	.10e	1.1	6	46	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	1.88	10.	6	268	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9¼	ArkBst	.60b	6.1	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.9	9	47	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅞
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				55	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Armada			8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	4	137	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
30½	25⅜	Arm pf	2.10	7.6		8	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
55½	49⅞	Armr pf4.75		9.7		z260	49⅝	d48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	6.4	7	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	18¼	ArmRu	1.20	6.6	4	25	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
24	15⅜	AroCorp	1	5.2	7	8	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.4	5	30	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.9	4	48	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅞	Asarco	.80	4.5	5	507	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	4.6	7	370	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	AsdDG	1.50	8.3	7	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	5.8	5	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.7	8	31	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
66½	47⅜	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	9	976	65⅜	64¾	65⅛	+ ⅜
225	162½	AtlRc pf	3	1.4		2	221¾	221¾	221¾	+1¾
49¼	41	AtlRc pf3.75		8.9		z220	42	42	42	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
79	57	AtlRc pf2.80		3.6		7	78	77¼	77½	— ¼
15⅝	9½	AtlasCp				66	13½	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	27¼	AutoDta	.52	1.6	16	122	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.5	3	734	22⅞	22	22	— ¾
70	42	Avco pf3.20		6.8		2	47	47	47	
87½	49	Avco pf 4.20		7.0		1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
19½	12⅛	Avery	.52	3.2	8	8	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Avnet	.80	4.3	6	175	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.9	12	246	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅝	BT Mtg				12	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.6	5	78	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	25½	Bakrlnt	.60	1.4	14	259	41⅜	41⅛	41¾	+ ⅜
27¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20	4.4	7	71	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¾
41¼	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06		5.1		12	40½	39½	40½	+1⅝
28⅝	20⅜	BallCp	1.20	5.5	5	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
79⅞	29⅛	BallyMf	.10	.1	28	2663	76⅜	72⅞	75⅞	+1¼
40	31⅛	BallyMf wi				631	38⅞	36⅛	38⅜	+ ⅞
27⅞	21½	BaltGE	2.28	9.8	7	362	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
52⅞	46	Balt pfB4.50		9.5		z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	+1
26¼	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.6	5	15	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60	4.1	8	33	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.4	5	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
31½	17⅞	BanP pf1.25		4.9		13	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
42½	25	BanP pf	2	6.0		92	34	33½	33½	— ½
38	30⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.7	5	16	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.6	5	32	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
29⅞	22	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	7	2780	25⅜	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
39	32⅝	BankTr	3	7.7	6	351	38¾	37⅝	38¾	+1⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		4	26½	26½	26½	
51⅝	45½	BkTr pf4.22		8.9		59	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	9	115	12¼	11¼	12¼	+ ⅝
32⅜	21¼	Barber	1.60	4.8	8	403	u33	32⅝	33	+ ¾
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.32	2.7	10	96	12⅛	11¾	12	— ⅛
28	20⅞	BarnsGp	1.20	4.7	6	24	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
17¾	14⅞	BarryW	s.44	2.6	11	93	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
65⅝	50	BatesMf	.80	1.3	33	113	62⅞	62	62⅛	— ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	7	75	39⅞	39	39⅜	— ⅛
49¾	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50	1.2	15	914	42⅝	40⅝	42¼	+1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	BayColP			66	137	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	BayStG	1.96	10.	6	12	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
10⅞	8½	BaykClg	.48	4.9	6	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33⅞	25	Bearing	.80	2.5	10	37	32½	31½	32⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.9	8	1063	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	
58½	43⅝	BeatF pf3.38		7.7		259	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.3	14	140	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
39⅛	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.5	11	118	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.8	7	70	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Beker			10	55	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
31⅜	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.7	7	117	29½	29	29½	+1⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.7	5	30	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	5.4	10	159	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	5½	Bellind	.12a	1.7	5	53	7	6⅞	7	
19⅞	18⅞	BellCd g s				17	19	d18⅝	18⅞	
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.3	5	6	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ½
43⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	79	39⅜	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
85½	68½	Bendix pf	3	3.9		1	77	77	77	—2
26⅜	20½	BenfCp	1.80	7.5	6	238	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
51	40⅜	Benef pf4.30		10.		30	43½	42½	43	+ ⅜
115½	93	Benef pf5.50		5.2		z140	106	105¼	106	+2
28	23½	Benef pf2.50		10.		z660	25	24½	24½	— ¾
5⅛	2⅝	BengtB			9	1108	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			10	121	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	8	253	24¼	23⅞	24	— ½
27⅞	19⅞	BethSH	1.40	6.4	3	561	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ¼
40⅞	29⅝	BigThr	.80	2.1	13	88	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ½
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.8	8	24	17	16¾	16¾	
33⅜	17⅝	BlsFSL	1	3.4	6	4	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
23	15½	BlackDr	.68	3.0	12	791	22⅝	22½	22¾	
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.6	6	33	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1.10	6.3	7	95	u17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅝
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.36	6.3		23	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.3	6	188	25½	25⅜	25½	
10	5	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	6	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr			4	34	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
45⅞	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.5	7	2114	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
35⅜	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.3	7	231	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
31⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.0	6	428	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.8	5	99	29¾	29⅜	29½	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Bormns	.10e	1.7	5	x15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	42	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
93	78	BosE pf8.88		11.		z30	80	80	80	
12	10	BosE pr1.17		12.		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE pr1.46		12.		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	9⅜	Braniff	.44	3.7	5	392	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
33½	20⅝	BraunC	.80	2.5	10	122	33¼	31⅞	31⅝	—1⅝
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	111	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
40⅜	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.3	11	462	33⅜	32½	33¼	+ ½
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.3		6	38	37½	37½	
25⅛	15¼	BritPet	.34e	1.5	10	218	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl	1.08	6.4	9	3	17	17	17	
22¼	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.2	6	97	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	24⅜	BkUG pf2.47		9.7		3	25½	25½	25½	
23¾	14¼	BwnShp	.80b	4.4	5	17	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	7⅛	Brown	.30	2.0	6	104	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.2	5	13	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.9	8	301	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80	5.6	6	327	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅛	Brnsk pf2.40		8.5		15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
35⅝	20	BrushW	1.60	4.6	6	26	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	743	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
31¼	22	BufFo	1.80	5.6	7	170	u32½	29⅞	32¼	+2⅜
13⅝	10	Bundy	1	8.1	5	26	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
21	17⅛	BunkrH	1.86	10.		19	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅜
27½	9½	BunkR	.84	3.1	8	776	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
27¾	18	BnkR pf1.50		5.5		44	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.3	6	59	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.8	5	924	u48	47⅜	48	+ ⅜
7¼	6⅝	BrlNo pf.55		8.0		12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		6.1		7	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.88	3.7	9	15	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	6.2		111	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	352	70	69	70	+1
19⅞	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.2	8	37	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
15½	6⅞	Buttes			60	58	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.7	7	398	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	CCI			4	33	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
25½	10	CI Rty	.20e	.8		40	25½	25	25	— ⅛
36⅞	29	CIT	2.40	6.7	8	169	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	11	19	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	190	12⅛	11¾	12	
18⅜	13⅛	CNA pf	1.10	6.6		46	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	10.		34	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
55	46⅜	CPC	3	6.1	8	906	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	14	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
21⅞	14⅛	CTS	.80	4.7	7	33	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	24⅜	CabotC	1.40	3.8	6	x53	36⅝	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Cadence			6	50	13	12½	13	+ ½
79¼	14	Caesars			43	3710	67⅞	62½	66	—3⅝
23¼	18⅝	Caesars wi				2129	22⅝	20⅜	22⅝	—1⅛
20½	13	Calhn	.50b	2.6	13	86	19⅞	18⅞	19	
4⅝	2⅝	CamerB			8	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40½	25⅜	CmpRL g	1			139	39	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
19¼	18½	CmpRL wi				67	u19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38	31⅛	CamSp	1.76	5.2	9	51	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	23	CompT	1.08	4.5	9	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
26½	16	CdPac	g1.10e			62	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	18⅛	CanMill n	1.16	5.1	8	22	23½	22⅞	22⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	10	262	39⅝	39	39	
26½	18⅛	CapHold	.92	4.3	8	129	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Caring	g.02e			41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
20	18⅜	Carlisle	s.80	4.2	6	38	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	6.0	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	1.96	10.	6	225	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅝	24⅝	CarP pf2.67		11.		13	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
31	22⅜	CarTec	1.60	5.9	6	x74	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
28⅛	17	CarrCp	1	3.9	7	370	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
49½	35	Carr pf	2.25	4.6		z50	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ½
50⅜	31	Carr pf	1.86	4.0		45	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
13	10⅛	CarrGn	.98a	8.6		10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	CarsPir	1.10	6.5	5	14	17	16⅞	17	
20⅞	13⅜	CartHw	1.10	6.6	7	186	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅞	CartWal	.40	5.4	9	46	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
9¼	6⅝	CascNG	.74r	8.6	8	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
23½	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	110	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
65	52⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.7	8	340	56⅝	55⅞	56¾	+ ½
15¼	10⅛	CecoCp	.60	4.9	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
48⅝	38½	Celanse	3	7.2	5	29	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	3	Cenco			6	81	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
28⅞	14¼	Centex	.25	1.0	11	100	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.3	7	129	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
22	18	CenHud	1.96	11.	6	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CenllLt	1.70	10.	8	43	16½	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
48¾	43	CnlLt pf4.50		10.		z200	44½	44	44½	+ ½
28¼	25	CnlLt pf2.62		10.		z400	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
14⅝	12¾	CenllPS	1.36	10.	6	73	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	+ ¼
30	18	CenLaE	1.68	5.9	8	287	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	46	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	77	13	12⅞	13	
27⅛	23	CenTel	1.84	7.4	8	270	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
46½	19⅝	CentrDat	1	2.3	16	x257	43⅝	41⅝	43⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.54	6.8	6	79	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.8	6	225	15½	15⅛	15½	
22	15⅝	CessAir	.80	4.9	6	619	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
26¼	18⅝	Chmpln	1.24	4.8	6	304	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
26⅛	19¼	Chml pf1.20		4.7		4	25½	25½	25½	
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.80	8.0	7	130	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19⅝	4	ChartCo	.32	1.8	13	744	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
13⅞	1	ChartCo wt				383	13	12¾	12⅞	
35½	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	7.7	5	84	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	ChasFd	.74e	8.1		121	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37¼	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.6	6	918	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
92⅝	81	ChasM pfC				1	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Chelsea	.60b	5.3	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	57	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		28	21	20⅞	20⅞	
51⅞	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	3.5	12	40	43⅝	42	42½	—1⅛
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.9	10	546	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ¼
34	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.0	4	52	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
59	45½	ChiBri	2a	4.3	9	14	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ¼
19⅞	5⅛	ChiMlw			15	61	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
52½	15⅝	ChiMlw pf				1	39	39	39	
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.3	7	62	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	ChkFull				65	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	ChrisCft			8	286	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅜
9	4¼	Christn	.48e	5.5	5	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	14⅛	Chroma	1.10	6.4	5	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.4		303	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
5¼	3	Chrys wt				61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23¾	19⅝	Chrys pf2.75		14.		65	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.3	11	230	26⅜	25½	26¼	+ ½
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.9	5	15	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	11.	7	199	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	47¼	CinG pf 4.75		9.9		z100	48	48	48	+ ¾
88⅛	75½	CinG pf 7.44		9.3		z300	80	80	80	+2
108⅞	98½	CinG pf 9.52		9.3		z880	102	101½	102	
38½	26¼	CinMil	1.30	3.4	8	19	38⅛	37⅝	38½	+ ⅞
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.5	6	1527	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
68	46⅜	CitiesSv	3.20	5.2	12	802	62⅝	61⅜	62⅛	— ¼
2⅛	1	CitzSouRt				54	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
18¼	12½	CityInv	1.20	8.0	3	350	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
2⅜	⅝	CityInv wt				40	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	21	CityIn pf	2	8.5		74	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
40¼	31⅜	ClarkE	2	5.2	6	53	39	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
28⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.8	8	83	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
31⅞	25⅛	ClvCll	1.20a	4.1	8	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
21	16⅛	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	194	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Clevepk	.60	6.3	26	42	9½	9¼	9½	
14⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.4	7	179	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.8	6	68	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.3		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	6	Coachm	.60	9.2	3	64	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	CstlGs	.40	1.7	7	1160	u23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¾
24	17¼	CstSG pf1.83		7.6		49	24	23¼	24	+ ½
23¼	14	CstSG pf1.19		5.1		14	u23½	23	23½	+ ½
9⅛	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.2	9	111	6⅝	6½	6½	
47¼	36⅝	CocaCl	1.96	5.1	12	710	38⅞	37½	38⅜	+1⅛
43⅝	22⅛	CldwBk	1.60	3.9	8	7	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅛	ColeNt	.72	5.9	6	57	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ½
7⅝	2⅝	Coleco				58	4	3⅝	3⅞	
23⅛	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.4	8	590	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
47	40	ColgP pf3.50		8.4		22	41½	41½	41½	+1½
13⅝	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.3	5	288	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.28	2.2	6	57	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
38	19	ColPen	1.40	6.5	5	880	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
42⅝	30½	ColtInd	2.50	6.2	5	21	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	8.7	7	268	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
60⅝	54⅝	ColGs pf5.62		10.		14	55	55	55	
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		9.9		26	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.70e	3.2	5	598	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	11	35	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
26¾	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	11.		6	22¼	22	22	— ¼
35¼	27⅛	CmbCm	.20	.6	11	47	33	32⅝	33	+ ½
44⅞	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	5.4	8	101	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ½
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.2		484	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	519	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ¼
21	17⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.9		135	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
22¾	18⅛	CwE pf	1.90	10.		3	19	19	19	
23½	19⅝	CwE pf	2	10.		3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
98⅞	85½	CwE pf	8.38	9.7		3	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		18	26	26	26	
31	25⅝	CwE pf	2.87	11.		6	26¼	26¼	26¼	
49⅝	36⅝	Comsat	2.30	5.2	9	74	44⅝	43⅞	44	+ ¼
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc	.50	2.6	11	43	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
21	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.4	6	2	20	20	20	
48⅛	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.6	13	189	43⅝	43	43⅝	+1⅛
17	9⅝	CompScl			10	155	11⅝	11	11	
59	43½	Cptvisn n			22	134	57⅞	55⅛	57⅛	+2⅛
19½	16⅝	ConAg s	1.16	6.9	5	26	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
31	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.5	4	18	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	4.2	6	212	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
35½	34½	ConnGn	n1.32	3.7	6	103	u35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	17	ConnM	1.80	8.1	19	46	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
18⅝	15⅛	CnnNG	1.60	10.	10	2	16	16	16	
24⅞	12⅝	Conrac	.80	5.7	24	47	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	365	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
52⅞	43	ConE pf4.65		10.		z1100	45⅝	43½	45⅝	+2⅜
51⅝	45⅜	ConE pf	5	11.		5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.2	6	52	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
68	55	ConF pf4.50		8.0		3	57⅜	56½	56½	+ ¼
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.30	5.5	4	94	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
40⅝	33⅜	CnsNG	3	8.0	6	43	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	
115½	107	CnG pf10.96		9.9		z200	110½	110½	110½	— ½
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.24	11.	6	204	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
46⅝	37	CnPw pf4.16		11.		z10	38	38	38	—1½
48½	40¼	CnPw pf4.50		11.		z290	42½	40⅝	42¼	+1⅜
58⅞	51¼	CnPw pf4.52		8.1		z100	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
88	72⅝	CnPw pf7.72		10.		z500	77⅛	77¼	77¼	+1¼
26⅞	22⅛	CnPw pr2.50		11.		8	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23		11.		6	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
26½	21⅜	CnPw pf2.43		11.		3	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
16⅞	8	ContAir	.30e	3.3	3	100	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	ContCop				35	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.8	4	236	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
61	50	CtlC pfA2.50		4.5		1	55	55	55	— ½
33½	25⅞	CntlGrp	2.28	7.8	7	95	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	22	CntGp pr	2	9.0		35	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
32⅞	24¼	ContIll	1.44	5.3	6	217	27⅛	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	13⅝	ContllP	1.32e	5.4	57	620	24⅝	24½	24⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6	2⅛	ContlRt				93	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
35¼	24½	ContOil	1.70	5.1	6	1770	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ⅝
16¾	14⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.2	8	542	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
44½	28⅝	CtlData	.40	1.1	7	939	37⅝	35⅝	37	+ ⅝
51	43⅞	CnDt pf 4.50		10.		250	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	25⅝	Conwd	1.50	5.6	7	4	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.07e	.9	12	817	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
60	41½	Coopin	1.84	3.6	8	29	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ¼
32¼	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90		9.0		63	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.6	11	202	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
14	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.9	4	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
25	17⅛	Copeind	.84	4.1	8	41	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
22½	15⅝	Coppwd	1.36	6.9	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura	.44	9.5	8	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15	12⅝	Coreln s	.58	4.1	7	80	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.5	8	168	54⅞	54⅜	54⅛	— ¼
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	6.0	10	314	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
26	16½	Cowles	.90	3.7	19	318	24⅝	24	24¼	— ½
61⅝	40	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	1	61	61	61	
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	5.5	6	31	9¼	9	9⅛	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.7	8	34	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CredtF	.44	4.4	8	273	10	9⅛	10	+1
31	24	CrockN	2	6.8	5	64	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	6.9		1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		8.9		39	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.9	5	3	15	14⅞	15	
28⅝	19⅝	CrouHi	1.25	4.9	9	19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk			7	39	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
43⅞	29⅝	CrwZel	2.10	5.8	8	733	37¼	35¾	36¼	—1
44¼	30½	CrumF	2.08	5.1	4	54	41	40½	41	
20⅝	10⅝	Culbro	1	8.7		35	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	4.8	5	139	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.2	8	1	10	10	10	
12	10	CurrInc	1.10	10.	4	30	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	CurtW	.80	5.2	7	102	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
23	17½	Cyclp s	.84	4.2	3	23	20¾	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
37⅞	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.1	6	223	u38	37⅛	38	+ ¾
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	28	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅝	Damon	.20	3.6	110	44	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
17⅞	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.5	5	55	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.44	5.4	5	x121	26¾	26	26⅛	— ⅜
22⅜	15	Daniel	.26b	1.4	9	25	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
49⅝	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.2	8	138	43⅛	42½	43	+ ¼
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.5		30	44	43⅝	44	+ ¼
73⅝	52⅛	DataGen			15	81	71⅞	70⅛	71⅛	+ ⅜
49⅝	25⅝	DataTer	.20e	.5	14	140	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ⅛
83	48	Datapnt			15	151	79	78⅝	79	+ ¼
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.5	3	62	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
43⅝	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	3.9	4	322	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	12.	8	248	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
81⅝	69	DPL pf 7.48		11.		z30	68	d68	68	—1
83	71½	DPL pf 7.70		11.		z30	72	72	72	—1
120	109	DPL pf12.50		11.		z100	110	110	110	—1
38⅞	29½	Deere	1.60	4.5	8	744	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	107	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
58	36½	DeltaAir	1.20	2.9	6	302	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ¾
15⅛	7⅝	Deltona			16	28	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
21¾	17⅛	DenMf s	1	5.2	8	8	19½	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
35	17⅝	Dennys	.88	4.8	6	228	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
25½	13⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.8	9	42	15¼	15	15¼	
17¾	10¼	DeSoto	1	9.6	9	20	10½	10¼	10⅜	
16⅛	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	207	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
74	59⅞	DetE pf5.50		8.7		1	63	63	63	— ½
83⅜	67⅝	DetE pf7.45		11.		z60	70½	70⅛	70½	
27½	24½	DetE pf2.75		11.		14	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
27½	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75		11.		13	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	19⅝	DetE pr2.28		11.		15	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
23⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.7	9	23	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	DiGior	.48	3.9	8	316	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
25	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.1	6	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20b	6.4	8	47	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
29½	19	DiamS	1.48	6.9	7	541	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
25	14⅝	Diebold	.60	2.5	13	87	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
58¼	44⅝	DigitalEq			14	807	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Dillingm	.52	4.9	6	156	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.3	10	5	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
47⅝	33	Disney	.48	1.4	11	449	35⅝	35	35⅝	— ⅜
5½	1⅝	Divrsfdln			11	112	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepper	.68	4.3	13	177	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
414¼	65½	DomeM	g.80a			123	u115	112½	113½	— ¼
6½	3½	DonLJ	.14	3.6	11	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	26½	Donnly	1	3.7	9	455	27	27	27	
26¾	15⅝	DorrOlv	.60	2.6	12	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	3.7	6	114	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
52	39½	Dover	1.40	2.7	9	36	51	50⅝	51	
30⅝	23½	DowCh	1.40	5.4	8	896	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
39	31⅝	DowJn	1.44	4.3	11	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅝	Dravo	1.28	5.3	6	33	24⅝	d24¼	24½	— ½
47⅜	35	Dressr	1	2.4	7	175	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	
16⅝	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		29	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
144⅞	109½	duPont	6	4.5	8	x230	134⅞	133	134¼	+1
		duPont wi				11	45	44½	45	
49	42	duPnt pf3.50		8.3		2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
62¼	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		8.2		6	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	10.	7	369	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
88	76⅝	Duke pf6.75		9.3		1	72½	72½	72½	+1⅝
101¾	87¾	Duke pf8.70		9.9		z130	88	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
97	79⅝	Duke pf8.20		10.		z150	82¼	82¼	82¼	—1
92⅝	76	Duke pf7.80		9.8		z10	80	80	80	
29½	26	Duke pf2.69		10.		54	26⅛	26	26	
103	92⅝	Duke pf 8.84		9.6		z50	92	d92	92	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	5.2	13	105	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
18	14½	DuqLt	1.72	12.	12	146	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26	20	Duq pfA2.10		9.5		z400	22	21½	22	+1½
23	19	Duq pf	2	10.		z180	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24½	19½	Duq pf	2.07	10.		z100	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24	19½	Duq pr	2.10	11.		15	19⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
26¾	21	Duq pr	2.31	11.		z150	22	22	22	—1
29⅝	24¼	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z90	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
88	67	Duq pf	7.20	11.		z110	66¼	d66¼	66¼	— ⅜
12½	6	DutchB	.16	1.8	9	9	8⅞	8⅞		— ½
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.9	7	49	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
34⅝	23½	EG&G	.60	1.9	12	39	32¼	31⅞	32	— ⅛
3½	2¼	EMI	.18e	8.0	14	x40	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
35⅜	21	E Sys	1.20	4.6	9	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	4.0	8	269	22⅛	22	22¼	
30¼	17⅝	Easco	1.20	6.1	6	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	EastAir			3	340	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	22½	EsAir pf2.69		12.		8	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
20⅛	13	EastGF	.80	4.2	11	521	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	12.	8	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	50⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.1	10	899	59	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.0	5	109	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	101	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	11	59	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
35	24⅝	EdisBr	1.32	4.2	8	x29	33	31½	31½	— ⅜
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.8	4	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.2	7	268	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
12⅝	8⅛	ElcorCp	.20	1.9	8	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	ElecAssc			13	122	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24⅝	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.0	12	75	21½	21	21¼	
8½	3⅛	ElMeMg			4	79	3⅝	d 3½	3⅝	
11¼	7⅝	EMM pf.25k				5	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
26⅛	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.4	6	94	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Elixir			3	32	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra	1.48	5.4	6	38	27⅝	27	27¼	
39¼	32½	EmrsEl	1.44	4.2	11	409	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA	1	5.2	14	366	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
45	30¼	Emhart	2.20	6.1	6	128	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	7	23	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
6	5	EmpD pf.50		9.8		z200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	EmpD pf.92		10.		z60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.5	6	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
39⅝	20⅛	EngMC	1.40	4.1	6	452	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
20½	9⅝	EnnisB	.80	4.0	6	140	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Ensrch	1.36	6.6	13	88	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18	14⅝	Entex	.80	5.2	6	27	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	16	Envrtec	1	4.9	14	32	20½	20	20½	
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	45	21½	21⅛	21⅝	
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	9.0	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31		10.		2	23	23	23	+ ¼
36⅜	32⅝	EquitGs	3.04	8.8	5	35	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
21½	16⅛	Esit.t	2	11.	9	16	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.1	7	68	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	8½	Esquire	.60	4.0	6	13	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	5.6	5	7	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
20⅝	9¼	Estriln	.60	3.1	8	141	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+1
27½	19⅝	Ethyl	1.20	4.5	6	94	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— ½
25⅝	15⅝	EvanP	1.20a	5.7	6	265	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	13	Evan pf1.40		11.		17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
19	18⅛	Evan pf2.10		11.		10	18½	18½	18½	
35	23½	ExCelO	1.60	5.4	7	31	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	43	Exxon	3.60	6.9	8	2370	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	22	FMC	1.40	5.4	6	486	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅜	Fabrge	.40	5.0	8	22	8	7⅞	8	
8⅛	5⅛	FabriCtr	.24	3.7	5	21	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt				6	4½	4½	4½	
64⅝	26⅛	FairCm	.80	1.2	14	1829	u64½	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅞
35½	18⅛	Fairind	1	3.1	6	65	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
11⅛	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.9	10	2	8½	8½	8½	
19½	11⅛	FrWstFn			4	22	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	FarahMf				63	4	3⅝	3⅞	
7½	4	Fedders			109	83	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
46¼	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	5.5	6	56	44½	43⅝	43⅝	
29¾	22½	FedExpr			9	91	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅝	FdMog	s1.08	5.9	6	14	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	7.6	5	387	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
27½	15¼	FedPB	.90	4.0	22	7	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	FdSignl	s		7	60	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	29⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.7	7	390	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
35	18⅛	Ferro	1.08	5.1	6	65	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
12⅝	7	FidFin	.60	6.1	4	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
35½	29½	FidUnl	2.60	8.3	6	5	31½	31¼	31¼	
33¼	22⅛	Fidcst	1.40a	4.3	5	27	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	10	204	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
14	10	FinCpA	.50	4.3	5	11	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar	1	5.9	5	68	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
45⅝	21¼	FirstFed	1.20	3.2	6	232	37½	35¾	37⅜	+2
15⅝	11⅝	Firestn	1.10	8.6		2043	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	5.0	5	233	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic	1.10	6.4	5	357	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	4.6	7	136	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
38⅜	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	4.3	7	729	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.8	35	1171	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
32¼	25	FstNBo	2	7.3	5	128	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ¼
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.4	6	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	10.	7	124	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FtPaMtg				27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	10½	FtUnRt	1.08	8.1	12	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.5	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.8	5	17	24	23¾	24	+1
36	21⅛	FischM	1.40	6.5	6	5	21⅜	d21½	21⅝	— ¼
15½	7⅜	FishFds	.60	4.8	9	43	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	FshrSci	.44	2.7	6	34	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
16⅛	8⅝	FleetEnt	.52	6.0	4	448	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.1	7	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	13	FlexlV	.80	5.8	5	110	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
14½	14⅛	FlexlV pf1.61		11.		5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	24⅝	Flntkt	1.40b	4.3	6	262	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
56¼	38⅝	FlaECst			9	32	51¼	49½	49½	—1⅝
45¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	3.6	11	2683	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	25⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.0	6	x1479	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
33¾	27¼	FlaPow	2.76	9.1	7	128	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
35⅛	20⅝	FlaStl	1.60	5.1	4	38	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	3.4	8	545	41½	41	41½	
103	74	Fluor pf	3	3.1		2	98¼	98¼	98¼	+2¼
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	8.0	6	47	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
50⅞	39	FordM	4	9.2	3	932	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ½
23⅞	17⅛	ForMK	1.56	7.3	5	606	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.9		51	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
47¼	35⅛	FriHow	1.32	2.9	11	35	46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
48⅛	26⅝	FosWh	1.28	3.1	8	139	42⅝	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	6½	Fotomat	.50	6.5	10	122	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs			13	152	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+1⅛
14½	9¼	FoxStaP	.68	6.8	6	47	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
40⅛	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.2	9	222	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
11¾	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.3	6	2511	9¼	8½	9	+ ½
49	21⅛	FrptMn	1.60	3.3	16	286	48	46⅝	48	+ ⅜
32	31⅛	FrptMn wi				31	u32½	32⅛	32½	+ ½
20	11	Frigtrn	.22	1.5	10	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	Fruehf	2.20	6.9	4	192	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.9	4	130	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25		9.3		3	13½	13½	13½	
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.1	5	642	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	14½	GAF pf	1.20	8.0		14	15⅜	15	15	
32	23⅜	GATX	2	6.9	7	306	29	28½	29	+ ½
25⅝	12⅝	GCA	.20	.8	17	178	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
14	6⅝	GDV			4	35	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			9	2	5	5	5	
20¾	12⅝	GK Tec	1.10	6.3	9	53	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	GK pf	1.94	8.4		20	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	GMR Pr				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38⅝	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	5.6	5	21	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	39½	Gannett	1.76	4.0	14	112	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅜	GapStr	.36	3.8	4	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Garfink	1.24	5.9	7	54	21	20	21	+1⅛
15⅝	12⅛	GasSvc	1.28	9.7	5	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Gatewy	.40	6.8	4	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.7	19	23	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	23	Geico	1	3.6	9	37	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅛	GemCa				9	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16½	13½	GemIn	1.80	12.		24	15½	15⅛	15½	
11⅛	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	12.		34	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
49½	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	23	125	47⅝	45	47⅝	+2⅝
18	13	GnBcsh	.80	5.1	4	46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9½	6¼	GnCore s			8	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅜	18	GCinma s			8	80	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
37½	27¼	GnDyn s	1.28	4.1		279	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ½
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		8.3		2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
57⅝	45½	GenEl	2.60	5.1	9	1598	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
36½	29⅝	GnFds	1.80	6.8	6	276	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
29⅞	21⅞	GnGth	1.54e	5.3	19	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	GnHost	.60	3.7	10	27	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
41⅞	22½	GnInst	.60	1.6	9	425	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ ½
40⅝	31	GnInstr pf	3	7.5		11	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
21½	10¼	GenMed	.44	4.0	8	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	24	GnMills	1.16	4.5	9	645	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
66½	53⅜	GMot	6.15e	10.	4	1695	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅜
69⅝	59	GMot pf	5	8.3		12	60½	60⅜	60½	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort	.40	4.3	5	77	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.59e	17.	4	960	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	GnRefr			12	67	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅜	GnSignl	1	3.3	10	126	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.7	6	4	8½	8½	8½	
32⅝	27½	GTE	2.48	9.0	7	1094	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
32⅝	27	GTE pf	2.50	9.0		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	24	GTE pf	2.48	10.		25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅛	GTFl pf1.25		10.		z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15½	12⅝	GTFl pf1.30		10.		z100	13	13	13	
31⅝	22⅜	GTire	1.50	6.1	5	316	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ¼
7⅛	3⅝	Genesco				224	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
40	24⅝	Gensir g	2			5	39	39	39	
26½	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.9	11	88	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32½	24	GaPac	1.10	3.9	9	1940	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ⅛
36⅛	34⅝	GaPac pf2.24		6.3		3	35½	35⅜	35½	
26⅝	23	GaPw pf2.56		11.		18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	GaPw pf2.52		11.		7	23¼	23	23	
29½	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75		11.		11	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
87⅝	70½	GaPw pf7.80		11.		z100	73	73	73	
37¼	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.3	10	48	34½	33⅝	34½	+1
34⅝	24¼	GerbPd	1.62	6.6	7	54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
47¼	33	Getty	1.40	3.1	10	113	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛



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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20		6.7		4	18	18	18	
10⅛	6⅛	GiantPC	.60	7.0	11	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
16½	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.8	6	117	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
17⅝	12⅝	GldLew	1	5.6	4	190	u17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
16⅝	12	GlfHil	s.80	5.8	5	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
33	23½	Gillette	1.60	6.5	7	204	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc	.20	2.8	5	34	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	3.6	7	9	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+
21	10⅛	GlobMar	.05e	.3	9	87	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
14	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	4.1	5	46	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
23¼	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	7.2	4	60	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
10½	8⅝	Gdrich pf.97		9.8		z100	10	10	10	+
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	8.1	5	822	16¼	16	16	—
22½	16⅝	GordJw	.60	3.0	4	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
34¼	22⅝	Gould	1.60	6.5	8	261	24⅝	24¼	24½	—
33	22⅝	Gould pf1.35		5.8		21	23½	23¼	23¼	—
32⅝	25⅝	Grace	1.90	7.0	6	676	27⅛	27	27⅛	+
38	30¼	Grainger	.92	2.7	11	90	34⅝	34	34½	+
17¼	10⅝	Granitvl	1	9.0		53	11⅛	11	11⅛	
19⅝	12½	GrayDr	.80	5.5	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
8⅝	5	GtAtPc				28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
42⅛	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.8	5	5	35½	35½	35½	
27⅜	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.7	9	4	26	25¾	26	—
38¼	26⅛	GtNoNk	1.40	3.8	8	17	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+
20	16⅝	GtWFin	s.84	4.4	5	121	19⅝	19	19⅛	
15¼	11	Greyh	1.04	6.9	11	2578	15⅛	14⅝	15	+
2⅜	5-16	Greyhnd wt				1513	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+
11⅞	7⅛	GrowG	.44b	4.6	6	15	9⅝	9½	9½	—
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty				18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
24⅞	14¼	Grumm	1.20	6.7	10	25	18¼	18	18	—
19⅝	14	Guardin	.48	2.6	6	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+
14¼	11⅛	GlfWstn	.75	5.3	3	344	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—
78	55⅝	GlfW pf 3.87		5.6		4	68⅝	68½	68½	—
36⅝	28⅝	GlfW pf 2.50		7.7		1	32½	32½	32½	
27¾	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	7.9	6	1629	26	25⅝	26	+
14	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.5	8	171	13	12⅝	13	+
19⅛	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30		7.3		30	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+
19⅝	15⅝	GulfR pf1.60		8.9		34	18⅛	18	18	+
14⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	7	187	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
15⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.96	6.6	6	40	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
12⅝	6	Gulton	.40	3.6	8	42	11⅛	10⅝	11	+
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			6	30	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
41	32⅛	HackW	3.60	9.5	7	9	38	37⅞	37⅞	+
7¾	4⅝	Haloca			3	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
31	22	HallFB	1.24	5.1	9	56	24⅝	24¼	24½	+
78⅝	58⅝	Hallbt	1.80	2.7	10	267	67⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+1
26⅝	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.4	6	39	22½	22	22	—
17	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		22	14½	14¼	14½	+
21½	17⅛	HanJl	1.84a	10.		7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	8.2	5	82	12⅝	12	12⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	HandyH	.60	2.8	11	147	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+1
41⅝	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.9	8	21	37	36⅝	36⅞	+
41⅝	26	HarBrJ	1.44	4.1	21	17	35¼	34⅝	35	+
18⅝	8¼	Hardees	.24	1.7	6	304	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+
23⅝	11⅛	Harnishf	1	7.5	11	370	13¼	12½	13⅛	+
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.4	10	107	20¾	19⅝	20⅛	+
34⅝	26⅝	HarrBk	2	6.8	7	49	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+1
37	25⅝	Harris	.60	2.2	12	177	27⅝	27½	27½	—
36⅝	28	Harsco	1.80	5.8	6	119	31⅝	31	31	—
16	10	HartSM	.80	7.4	5	736	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	16⅝	HarteHk	.56	2.9	11	16	20	19½	19½	—
14⅝	7	HartfZd	.40	3.8	5	52	10⅝	10½	10½	—
16⅛	14⅝	HatlSe	1.50	10.	10	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	—
28¼	23⅝	HwllEl	2.24	9.1	7	11	24⅝	24½	24½	—
26¼	15¼	HayesA	1.28	8.1	17	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
17⅛	10⅛	Hazeltn	.60	4.3	6	18	14	13⅝	14	—
27⅝	15	HeathTec			5	19	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+
14⅝	8⅝	Hecks	.30	3.0	6	41	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅝	4⅝	HeclaM			27	337	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
28½	20	HeilmB s			8	46	28	27⅝	27⅝	
44⅝	35⅝	HelnzH	2	5.2	8	158	39	38½	38½	+
34⅝	27½	Heinz pf1.70		5.5		10	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+
11½	6⅝	HeleneC			8	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21¼	16	Hellrlnt	1.20	6.9	6	84	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+
54	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	11	75	50	49⅝	50	+
2⅜	1⅝	HemCop				7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
8⅛	7⅛	HemInc	.66e	8.8		21	7⅝	7½	7½	—
21⅝	13⅝	Hercules	1.10	5.7	7	294	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+
22½	17⅝	Hershy	1.30	6.9	6	20	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+
13¼	7	Hesston			13	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅝	25¼	Heublin	1.52	5.6	9	183	27⅝	27	27⅛	+
97	74	HewltPk	.40	.4	15	460	95	94¼	95	+
11⅜	5⅝	HghVlt	.10	1.2	11	89	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.2	8	10	33½	33¼	33¼	—
35⅝	22	Hilton	1	3.2	11	986	31⅝	29⅝	31½	+

(Continued on Page 10)

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 22, 1979 's closing inter ban[k] foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currenci[es] in the national currencies of each of the following financial cente[rs]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.093	4.272	109.18 *	47.10 *	0.2444	—	6.803 *	120.56 *	38.6[illegible]
Brussels (a)	30.765	62.815	16.052	6.9235	3.5925 *	14.70	—	17.7265	5.678
Frankfurt	1.9162	3.92	—	43.14 *	2.238 x	91.62 *	6.228 *	110.35 *	35.3[illegible]
London (b)	2.04375	—	3.9085	9.0865	1,745.75	4.268	62.71	3.54675	11.08[illegible]
Milan	855.95	1,746.80	446.48	192.60	—	409.03	27.83	492.90	157.9[illegible]
New York (c)	—	2.048	1.9165	4.44675	856.35	2.0919	30.80	1.7365	5.4[illegible]
Paris	4.447	9.07	231.78 *	—	5.19 x	212.34 *	14.4445 *	255.90 *	81.9[illegible]
Zurich	1.73635	3.55175	90.5909 *	39.08575 *	0.20295	83.01175 *	5.6438 *	—	32.03[illegible]
ECU	1.31367	0.643924	2.51804	5.83794	1,124.83	2.74938	40.4314	2.28079	7.12[illegible]

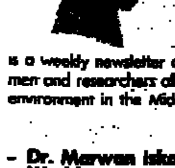
The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5[illegible] ; Escudo: 49.75 ; Israeli £: 24.05 ; Peseta: 66.11 ; Schilling: 14.1205 ; Sw.krona: 4.3895 ; Yen: 218.[illegible] ; Norw. krona: 5.2015 ; Fin mark: 4.008 ; Belgian financial franc: 32.075 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0595 ; Singapo[re] $: 2.2065 ; Canadian $: 86.385 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dol[lar]. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

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- Dr. Marwan Iskandar pinpoints oil's role in the Crisis facing the Arab World.
- Edouard Saouma, Director General of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, urges Arab States to adopt a Food Security program, in an Exclusive interview.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 9 Wednesday, May 23, 1979

Algeria Raises Oil to $21

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT) — Algeria notified oil companies yesterday that it had raised its prices 3 percent, brining its best crude to 21 a barrel, making it by far the most expensive oil in the world. The move adds new momentum to the current trend within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise prices one by one.

Algeria's $2.45-a-barrel increase also widens the odds of another sharp jump in the base price of OPEC's oil when the group meets in Geneva at the end of June.

Industry sources said the move was particularly troublesome because it may set off a mini-round of similarly sharp increases in all oil from the other African nations of Libya and Nigeria, which with Algeria, are the prime source of the world's light, high-quality crudes, which are currently in shortest supply.

To account for the higher value of their crude oil in the current tight market, the African producers several months ago started charging much more for their oil than the other oil-exporting countries, but until recently, they had ignored the price leapfrogging within the cartel. Last week, however, Libya upset that stability by raising prices 70 cents a barrel.

Now, Algeria has overshadowed the Libyan move, by raising crude-oil prices to a record 50 cents a gallon. The fear is that Libya will reconsider and raise prices again, and that Nigeria will match the Algerian move as well.

On April 1, OPEC fixed the price of its benchmark crude, Arabian light oil, at $14.55 a barrel, representing a 14.5-percent jump for the year. But because most members wanted to go even higher, the group sanctioned unlimited surcharges. Saudi Arabia, the world' s biggest oil exporter, continues to sell its oil at the base price, but almost all the other OPEC nations have added premiums and surcharges ranging from $1.20 to $4 a barrel.

Now, Algeria is charging $6.45 a barrel more than Saudi Arabia. Including the latest increase, Algeria has raised the official price of its oil 48.9 percent so far this year.

"Of course it's high-quality crude, one of OPEC's best," said Marshall Thomas, pricing editor for Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter. "But even after allowing for that, it's still the highest official price for any OPEC crude — as of five minutes ago anyway." The increases have been coming at a faster and faster clip, he noted, and they have been getting stiffer and stiffer.

For a while, the surcharges seemed to have leveled off around the $1.80 level. But a week and a half ago, Iran broke the pattern and raised its surcharge to $2.40. That set off a scramble among the Gulf producers to match the Iranian increase, and it apparently prompted the Libyan move.

Strictly speaking, oil buyers said, Algeria "requested" rather than demanded its increase, because the companies' quarterly contracts with Sonatrach, the Algerian oil and gas company, supposedly guaranteed the old price until July 1. But the communique from the executive vice president of Sonatrach left little room for refusal:

"If you choose to reject (the increase)," the message read in part, "you will, I'm sure, understand that we will, in the course of our third-quarter price negotiations, naturally seek to recover adequate compensation." The communique said the "voluntary" increase was retroactive to May 16.

Global Inflation Outlook Cloudy, Blumenthal Says

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said he expects higher global inflation in the short-term as larger payments deficits among the world's industrialized countries, but has ruled out a "blockbuster" approach to fighting domestic inflation.

Concerning the Euromarket, Mr. Blumenthal said there appears to be a consensus among the United States and its trading partners that supervisory techniques for dealing with the market must be strengthened. He said it is not clear whether the Euromarket aggrevates world inflation, but its growing influence as a credit source needs to be carefully assessed.

In a statement before the Senate International economic policy subcommittee, he said the effects of higher oil prices and the lack of long capital formation worldwide cloud" the short-term outlook for global inflation."

Besides the "key irritant" of higher oil prices, there is emerging strong pickup in selected raw material prices and rising wage demands in major industrialized countries.

Some Improvement

He said the Treasury now expects inflation for the 24 industrialized countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to increase this year by 7 percentage points above last year's 6.9 percent.

"Blockbuster decisions" such as a U.S. dollar-support program announced last Nov. 1 to strengthen the dollar would not work to control inflation, he said.

A "blockbuster" approach, which would consist of several proposals designed to demonstrate the government's strong committment to fighting inflation, has been proposed by General Electric Chairman Reginald Jones and was raised during the hearings by Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

But in dealing with the dollar, the administration was dealing with misperceptions of a small group — exchange dealers, Mr. Blumenthal said.

"Most blockbuster decisions require approval of Congress," Mr. Blumenthal said, "and I must say with all frankness that the batting average for seeking approval of key decisions in any kind of time frame that gives confidence to the observer is not very good."

He said that another area for concern is the global balance of payments. He anticipates that current-account imbalances will worsen substantially during 1979, with the surplus among the oil cartel members likely to rise to $25-to-30 billion after having virtually disappeared during the second half of 78. He said that sharp increase will mean a deficit for OECD countries of $10 billion or more compared to a $5.5-billion surplus last year.

There will be some improvement in the distribution of external balances within the OECD, he said. The surpluses of Japan, West Germany and Switzerland will decline to near $15 billion, he said, adding this is more tolerable than the $30-billion surplus of 1978. The U.S. current-account deficit "should be substantially smaller than last year's $16-billion figure," he said.

Gold Rises To $265.63

LONDON, May 22 (AP-DJ) — Gold set another record high today, closing here with a gain of $2.375 an ounce from yesterday at a record of $265.625.

Dealers quoted $265.25-266, bid and asked, late today, up from $264.75 at the opening and up from $263.25 late yesterday, the previous record.

In after-hours trading, the price continued to rise to $265.75-266.25, a dealer said. At one stage the price had been as high as $267, though only briefly, he added.

He said that the market had been very active and there still was no sign of it topping out. "This could happen tomorrow, next week or any time, but is of course bound to happen eventually," he said.

Following the sharply higher opening, prices continued to rise to a record morning fixing of $265.15. This was followed by a further advance to a record afternoon fixing of $265.40.

Dollar Eases

In foreign exchange trading meanwhile, the dollar eased slightly against European currencies but posted a substantial gain against the yen.

Dealers said that sentiment continued to be dominated by oil supply and price considerations but that there were no new developments to change the overall outlook.

In trading for yen, the dollar moved up to 219.40 from 218.72.

The dollar ended at 1.9182 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 1.9203 DM. Dealers said an injection of about 3.2 billion DM into the domestic money market through Bundesbank operations had no noticeable effect on currency dealings.

The dollar eased to 1.7375 Swiss francs from 1.7405 and also slipped to 4.4478 French francs from 4.4500.

Sterling opened weak. However, when it slipped below $2.04, the Bank of England reportedly bought enough to bring the rate back to above $2.04. In the afternoon, the pound unaccountably started to strengthen to end at $2.0443, up from $2.0432.

With general elections in Canada, the Canadian dollar eased to 86.28 U.S. cents from 86.39.

FCS-FB Reports Slim Profit for Last Half of '78

LONDON, May 22 (AP-DJ) — Financiere Credit Suisse-First Boston (FCS-FB), a Swiss holding company that accounts for much of the international bond business of Credit Suisse and First Boston, barely broke even in the final six months of 1978.

An FCS-FB prospectus for a 70-million-Swiss-franc, 10-year bond offering this month showed that consolidated net earnings for the six-months ended last December totaled 71,197 francs, or about $44,000 at year-end exchange rates.

The slim earnings occurred even through Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., the principal operating subsidiary, has consistently figured among the top lead managers of Eurobond issues. The prospectus disclosed that FCS-FB has changed its annual reporting period to the calendar year instead of the 12 months ended June, making impossible an earnings comparison between the six-months ended December and the year-earlier period.

However, in the 12 months ended June 1978, FCS-FB earned about 3 million francs and in the prior financial year earnings came to about 31 million francs.

Michael von Clemm, chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., said that earnings were depressed by a slowdown in underwriting activity in the six months ended December, when sharply rising interest rates disrupted the primary Eurobond market.

On Trade-Pact Legislation

Congress Heeds EEC Warning

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Influential congressmen, bowing to European demands, agreed yesterday that new U.S. trade legislation should require domestic companies to show "material" injury before they can get relief through countervailing duties against imports subsidized by foreign governments.

The decision was taken in the final stages of bill-writing to implement the new international trade-liberalization pact worked out in five years of negotiations in Geneva. House and Senate negotiators were reconciling differences in versions of the legislation that will be formally submitted to Congress for a vote next month.

The Common Market, in a formal protest last month, had warned that the trade agreement, to be supervised by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade secretariat, might be jeopardized if the word "material" was deleted. The issue of what language should be inserted in the bill to help domestic companies get relief against unfair trade practices is central to passage of the legislation.

The United States conceded the material-injury test in the Geneva negotiations. In return, foreign governments promised to limit the practice of subsidizing exports, which U.S. companies believe is the cause of much unfair trade.

EEC representatives warned that if Washington reneged on its commitment in legislation implementing the accords, the whole trade package could unravel. A material-injury test theoretically makes it more difficult for companies to argue for import relief.

The House version of the legislation retained the word material but defined it in a restrictive sense as a "harm which is more than insignificant, inconsequential, immaterial or frivolous." In yesterday's drafting session, the word was defined as a harm that is "more than insignificant, inconsequential, immaterial or unimportant," informants reported.

Though it may sound like splitting hairs, the words have important legal meanings and will determine future judgments over applications for protection.

The legislative drafting session of the Senate and House, which is continuing today, is highly unusual because neither house has yet passed a trade bill. The versions being reconciled are those of the Senate Finance Committee and the trade subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. The two legislative units are working up only the recommendations for what the administration's trade bill should say. In practice, however, the administration bill cannot depart significantly from the House-Senate compromise without risking defeat.

U.S. Aluminum Firms Beating Controls

PITTSBURGH, May 22 (AP-DJ) — Although domestic demand for aluminum ingot is outstripping U.S. supplies, increasing amounts are being exported. Many traders, producers and angry customers say the major reason for the resulting shortages is the Carter administration's price guidelines.

Currently, these guidelines hold the list price that major U.S. producers can charge for ingot to about 60 cents a pound. But the guidelines do not apply to world market prices — a much more attractive 73 cents a pound.

This difference, explains an aluminum trader, makes "exporting one way to get around the guidelines."

According to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, ingot exports soared 300 percent in the first quarter from year-earlier levels to 125 million pounds and according to some Wall Street analysts, exports for all of 1979 will double last year's level of 253 million pounds.

Although these exports are small compared with the estimated 2.65 billion pounds of psimary and secondary aluminum U.S. producers shipped to domestic customers last year, they are a source of increasing concern among U.S. aluminum consumers.

The rise in exports, they say, is driving up ingot prices on the domestic resale market, which is not affected by the guidelines, and also exacerbate an already tight domestic-supply situation.

Complains an official of one large Ohio-based aluminum extruder, which has been forced to cut production: "We will be getting hurt more as the year goes on."

Among major ingot producers, the topic of exports is a sensitive one. Many acknowledge that they have raised their export list price to take advantage of strong foreign demand but, with most of their domestic ingot customers on allocation, they are reluctant to say if they have increased foreign shipments as well.

Only Alcan Aluminum Corp., the U.S. arm of Canada's Alcan Aluminium, says flatly that it has not increased ingot exports because it does not want to risk losing domestic customers to take advantage of "short-term opportunistic developments."

The attitude is altogether different among traders and middlemen, however.

The sharp price differentials has meant a flurry of business for these companies as they vie to buy ingot at controlled prices and sell it at the open-market level. These days, for instance, it is common for ingot to change hands 15 or 20 times before reaching the user. The opportunity for profit on those transactions makes aluminim ingot "the hottest metal trading today," says Michael Newman, a trader with Amalgamet Inc.

To aluminum-industry analysts, this speculative trading is further evidence of the distorting impact government price guidelines are having on aluminum makers. The price rules, asserts Stewart Spector, vice president of Oppenheimer & Co., "are inhibiting profitability for producers and hence investment (and) in turn, is creating a shortage at a time of high demand."

Lead Prices Raised

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP-DJ) — In a move that further tests the mettle of the Carter administration's anti-inflation guidelines, Asarco Inc. raised lead prices six cents a pound to 54 cents a pound — the first increase since March when lead prices moved to 48 cents a pound, a level already exceeding federal price-guideline limits.

Observers said the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has been studying the lead and zinc price situation for months, may soon be forced to grant concessions to certain lead producers because of sharply rising prices overseas for the soft metal.

Asarco said it posted the higher price because the prices on the London Metal Exchange "far exceeded Asarco's lead selling price." As a result, the company said it has "encountered problems obtaining enough lead concentrates to feed its smelters."

Asarco says it qualifies to raise the lead price under the federal guidelines because the metal accounts for only a small portion of its total production, and the company already is "exempt because more than 75 percent of our products are exempt from the price guidelines."

A spokesman for the council said that "we have a situation here that is getting special study."

Unexpectedly large buying of lead by the Soviet Union this year has kept supplies tight. In addition, a severe winter in the United States and Europe boosted the demand for lead used in auto batteries, and a strike at the Ozark Lead unit of Kennecot Copper in Missouri helped keep the price of lead high and the supply lower than usual.

U.S. Orders Off 8.7% For Durable Goods

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI) — New orders for durable goods received by U.S. factories plunged 8.7 percent during April, the largest drop in more than 11 years and a solid indication of an economic downturn.

The huge decline in orders, reported by the Commerce Department, probably will intensify concern that the nation could be headed for a recession later this year.

Economists pay close attention to durable goods orders because they involve most major industry groups that are basic producers, such as steel, automobiles and household appliances.

The department said new orders totaled $77 billion last month — a drop of $7.3 billion, or 8.7 percent, from March. By comparison, orders rose 2.8 percent in March (revised from the decline of 2.5 percent reported a month ago), 1.6 percent in February and 2.7 percent during January.

The 8.7-percent plunge was the largest in any one month since an 8.9-percent slip during January, 1968, the department said.

Although the size of the decline was unusually large, the direction was consistent with other economic indicators for April. Last week, the government said industrial production, housing construction, and factory capacity declined during April. Personal income rose only slightly.

The department said all major industry groups, with the exception of stone, clay and glass products, contributed to last month's steep decline in orders. The nonelectrical machinery industry reported the largest drop — down 15.6 percent to $13.1 billion. That performance more than balanced a 15-percent March increase.

Orders in the primary metals industry dropped 15.2 percent, fabricated metals products were off 13.7 percent and transporation equipment was down 9.1 percent. Orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, dropped 13.6 percent to $21.4 billion, the department said.

The new orders decline was accompanied by a 6.9-percent drop in shipments, which had risen 4.7 percent in March. But the backlog of unfilled orders rose 1.8 percent to $257.1 billion. Unfilled orders had risen 2.7 percent in March.

Prices Rise On Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 22 (Reuters) — News of a big drop in U.S. durable goods orders revived a listless market and New York Stock Exchange prices ended higher today in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.94 to 845.37 while advancing issues led declines 868 to 586. Volume rose to 30.40 million shares from 25.55 million yesterday.

Caesars World was a prominent loser, sliding over three points. It said the Securities and Exchange Commission staff want to sue Caesars and its chairman over alleged securities law violations.

U.S. Steel rose slightly. It agreed to bring nine of its western Pennsylvania plants into compliance wth U.S. air and water purity standards.

General Motors' Chevrolet division said the first 30 days sales of its 1980 Citation set an industry record of 37,870. The previous record was 27,855, set by Ford's Fairmont in late 1977.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends were Allied Telephone to 20 cents, Associated Hosts to 7 cents, Automatic Data Processing to 16 cents, Beneficial Corp. to 50 cents, Brush Wellman to 45 cents, Century Telephone Enterprises to 14½ cents, Macy (R.H.) to 46¼ cents, Missouri Pacific to 75 cents, New England Electric Systems to 56 cents and Southland Royalty, which also split its stock 2-for-1, to 30 cents.

EIB to Float 11½% Sterling Issue

LONDON, May 22 (AP-DJ) — The European Investment Bank intends to float a £25-million, 12-year Eurobond bearing an annual coupon of 11½ percent, syndicate leader Kleinwort Benson said today.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's largest bank, is offering a floating-rate note "tap" issue through a syndicate led by European Banking Co. and Credit Suisse-First Boston with $40 million of the notes to be offered through a public syndicate and another $40 million to be sold over the next 12 months on a best-efforts basis

The notes, priced at par, will mature in June 1991 but lenders have the option of extending the maturity to 1997. Interest will be paid quarterly at 0.25 point above the average of the prevailing bid and offered rates for three-month Eurodollar deposits, subject to a minimum interest rate of 5¼ percent.

In Zurich, Credit Suisse reported that the $100 million convertible for Credit Suisse (Bahamas) carry a conversion premium of 6.64 percent. The bonds, with a nominal value of $1,250 will be convertible into Credit Suisse bearer shares at the price of $1,325.

ut Urged in W. German Bank Holdings

BONN, May 22 (AP-DJ) — West ermany's universal banking sysm should be retained but banks' oldings in non-banking public ompanies should be limited to a -percent interest, according to a overnment-appointed commission at studied the structure of the tion's credit business for four ars.

The group's report, based on a udy of 336 credit institutions, was ubmitted today to Finance Minisr Hans Matthoefer. A summary the report was released by the inistry.

The commission was set up by e ministry in November, 1974, in e wake of the collapse of Banhaus I.D. Herstatt.

In the 41-page summary of its ndings and recommendations, the ommission noted widespread pubc criticism of the West German niversal banking system that alws banks to be active both in the eposit-taking and credit business well as in the securities trade.

The commission said, however, at it could not recommend the olishment of the universal bankg system, stressing that it had roven itself altogether effective.

"Alleged or factual shortcomings the current banking system do ot offer any cause for changing e system," the commission stated.

But, it said it favors limiting ank holdings in publicly held corrations — except for other credit bank-related institutes.

A majority of the 12-person commission suggested that bank interests in non-banking corporations should be limited to 25 percent plus one share, which would represent a minority interest under West German corporate legisation.

The commission said it would recommend allowing certain deviations from this limit if, for example, a larger interest was in the interest of the public, authorized by the government or required to salvage a company.

The commission suggested that banks should be allowed to reduce their excess non-banking interests over a period of 8 to 10 years and longer in exceptional cases with government permission.

The report noted that a minority of the commission favored a 10-percent limit on bank holdings in non-bank corporations.

The commission also said it does not share the view that the allegedly immense economic power wielded by the nations banks can be broken only by nationalizing all credit institutes, which, it said, would not serve any purpose and certainly would not solve the problem of power concentration.

Mr. Matthoefer said legislation concerning the banks and credit institutes would have to be discussed, but probably not until after the next general elections in the autumn of 1980.

The commission said much of its work focused on weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the universal banking system, which is the subject of harsh criticism not only domestically but also abroad, especially in the United States and Britain.

But, the commission said, the majority of the group believes that the potential conflict of interest inherent in the system is not of any practical consequence. Competition among banks ensures that the interests of customers are not neglected, the commission said.

A majority of the commission members believe, however, that existing rules on so-called insider information are insufficient to eliminate abuses.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	6.8	7	37	17¾	17½	17⅝	—⅛
32¾	15½	Holiday	.66	3.8	8	1412	17½	17	17⅜	+⅛
29⅝	15	HollyS				20	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.2	11	18	34⅞	34	34½	—⅜
30½	22	Honda	.37e	1.4	14	4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
75¾	53½	Honwll	2.20	3.2	7	922	69	68⅝	68⅝	+⅛
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.7	6	43	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	
6⅞	2⅛	Horizon				1732	u7	6¼	6⅝	+½
34½	24⅞	HospCp	.50	1.8	11	418	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—¼
27	13	Hostlnt	.60	4.1	5	37	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
32¼	21⅛	HousM	1.40	4.5	7	1	31	31	31	
11⅛	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.3	14	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.8	5	163	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
35½	28⅛	HouF pf2.50		8.3		9	30	29⅞	30	+¼
33⅝	26⅞	Housln	2.36	8.1	7	256	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	
29⅛	19⅞	HousNG	1	3.6	9	183	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+¼
17	9	HowdJn	.44	3.7	7	371	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
18⅞	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.60	9.0	10	12	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	—⅛
51⅜	32⅝	HughsTl	.92	1.8	10	963	50⅝	50	50½	+⅜
33½	14¼	Human	.75	2.7	13	205	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50		11.		73	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
17⅛	10¼	HuntCh	.40	3.0	10	363	13½	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				6	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
24	13½	HuttEF	.80	4.8	4	43	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
14¾	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.3	8	21	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
		— I-I-I —								
32½	22⅛	IC Ind	1.84	7.1	5	43	26	25¾	25⅞	—⅛
51	39⅝	IC In pf3.50		8.5		24	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	
8	4	ICN				108	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
47⅝	36	INACp	3	6.9	5	354	43⅞	43	43¼	
18¼	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.7		33	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅜
14¼	9⅞	IU Int	.95	7.6	34	217	12½	12⅜	12½	
22½	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25		6.4		25	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
17¾	13⅞	IUInt pf1.36		8.7		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
27⅞	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.1	10	84	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
25⅜	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	7.0	5	77	23⅝	23	23	—¼
8⅜	4	IdealT	.16r	3.0		48	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
25½	20	IllPowr	2.28	11.	8	365	21	20¾	21	+⅛
23¾	19¼	IlPow pf2.04		9.7		z290	21	21	21	
24½	20½	IlPow pf2.10		9.8		z50	21½	21½	21½	+1
26	21¼	IlPow pf2.13		9.4		z1580	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1
51	42	IlPow pf4.12		9.6		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
48⅞	42½	IlPow pf 4		9.0		1	44½	44½	44½	+½
28½	20¾	ITW	1	3.6	9	70	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+¼
24¼	15	ImplCp	1	4.6	4	66	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
22½	14⅞	INCO g	.40			492	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
7¼	5¼	IncCap				6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10½	9	IncCC	1.02e	11.		5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
98⅞	79¼	IndIM pf8.68		11.		z20	81	81	81	—1
23½	19½	IndIM pf2.15		11.		10	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
27⅞	24⅛	IndiGas	2.40	8.9	5	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+⅛
24¾	21⅛	IndiPL	2.12	9.4	8	110	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
19¾	15⅞	IndiNat	1.44	8.2	5	19	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
22⅛	11⅞	Inexco	.14	.7	22	425	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	+⅞
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.4	7	69	50⅛	49	49¾	+¼
44	30⅝	IngR pf2.35		7.4		10	32¼	31¾	31¾	—⅜
15⅝	11⅞	IngrTec	.50	3.2	8	17	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
41	33½	InIndStl	2.80a	7.7	5	116	36⅝	36⅛	36½	—⅛
17¼	11½	Inslico	.94b	7.4	6	62	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25		8.4		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr				41	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
21	13⅝	Integon	.44a	2.3	8	287	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
22⅛	18⅝	ItcpSe	1.92a	10.		23	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
44⅜	34	Interco	2.20	5.8	6	300	38½	38	38	+⅜
28½	17¼	IntDiv	8.11e		6	4	28½	28½	28½	
29¼	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.5	15	37	26	25½	26	+¼
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.60	5.1	6	14	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
322	255	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	754	310½	307½	309	+⅜
80	76¼	IBM wi				297	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	+¼
27⅝	20¼	IntFlav	.80	3.7	14	288	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	
44⅞	31¼	IntHarv	2.30	5.8	5	343	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+¼
47½	34	IntMin	3	6.6	7	141	46	45	45⅝	+⅜
24⅝	17	IntMult	1.20	5.9	7	14	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
49¼	35⅝	IntPapr	2.20	4.8	6	691	45⅝	45¼	45½	
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	1.8	7	58	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+½
34⅜	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.8	6	1447	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+⅛
56¾	44⅝	IntTT pfJ 4		8.6		4	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4		8.8		30	45⅝	45	45½	
61½	49⅞	IntTT pfO 5		9.6		1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+¼
41¾	32¼	IntTT pf2.25		6.5		6	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
58¾	47½	IntTT pf4.50		9.1		5	49½	48¾	49½	+¼
23⅝	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.9	6	12	19	18¾	18¾	—⅛
91¼	60⅝	Intrpce pf 5		6.7		2	74¼	74¼	74¼	—¾
39¼	30½	IntrpGp	1.60	4.8	7	x40	33½	33	33⅛	—⅛
16	13⅞	IntstPw	1.50	11.	8	27	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
38⅞	17½	Intrway	.80	2.4	6	857	34⅛	33⅞	33¾	+1¼
22⅛	17⅝	IowaBf	s.52	2.7	6	116	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
17⅝	13⅝	IowaEl	1.50	11.	7	22	14	13¾	14	+⅛
22	18¼	IowllG	2	11.	6	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
27	21⅞	Iowlll pf2.31		10.		z400	23	22	23	+¼
28	22⅛	IowaPL	2.40	10.	7	52	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	10.	7	33	20⅛	20½	20½	
8⅜	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3		26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
32½	14	ItekCp			14	251	24½	22½	24½	+2⅜
37½	13½	ItelCp	.80	5.5	4	876	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
15⅝	12	Itel pf	1.44	11.		26	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+¼
		— J-J-J —								
28¼	19½	JmesF	1.20	6.1	9	32	20	19½	19⅝	—¼
14½	6¼	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	13	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
19⅝	14½	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	13	17½	17¼	17¼	
13⅛	9¼	JapnF	1.56e	16.		49	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
35⅝	28⅛	JeffPilt	1.20	3.7	8	127	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	+¾
44	29¼	JerC pf	4	13.		z500	31½	31½	31½	
88¼	59	JerC pf	8.12	13.		z40	61⅝	61¾	61¾	—⅛
122	95½	JerC pf13.50		14.		z20	100	100	100	+¾
110⅞	84½	JerC pf	11	13.		z50	85½	d84⅛	85½	+1
25⅛	16¼	JerC pf	2.18	13.		15	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	
26	18⅝	JewelC	1.68	7.1	7	8	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor			5	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
34⅝	22½	JhnMan	1.92	8.0	5	90	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
62⅝	60	JhnMn pf5.40		8.7		1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—⅛
89	67⅝	JohnJn	2	2.9	13	622	70⅞	69⅞	70⅛	+⅜
12	5½	JohnEF			16	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
33½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	4.0	7	397	27⅞	27⅜	27½	+⅛
39⅝	28¼	JohnC pf	2	5.7		6	35	35	35	—¼
16¼	11⅛	JonLan	.60	4.7	8	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
50¼	44	JonLaupf	5	11.		z30	45½	45⅛	45½	+1
37½	27¼	Jorgen	1.30	4.1	5	4	31½	31⅜	31⅜	—¼
23⅜	16¼	Jostens	1	5.1	9	53	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
38½	27⅛	JoyMfg	1.64	5.2	8	104	31⅝	30⅝	31¼	+¼
		— K-K-K —								
87	49	KLM	1.35r	2.6	4	3	51½	51	51½	+½
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.84	3.2	10	1403	26½	25⅞	26¼	+¼
21½	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	4.9	5	445	20¾	20⅝	20½	—⅜
47½	46	KalAl pf2.37		5.1		z50	46½	46½	46½	
29⅝	16¼	KalsCe	1.40	5.7	4	57	24⅝	24	24½	+⅝
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf1.37		7.0		10	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
63½	38½	KaiC pf 2.50		4.6		4	54	54	54	+1¼
31⅞	17⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	5.2	11	185	28¾	28½	28⅝	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	KaneMil	.28	4.0	7	23	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	4.6	8	170	15¼	14½	15⅛	+¾
29⅛	24	KCtyPL	2.66	10.	6	123	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
26⅝	22⅛	KCPL pf2.33		10.		11	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+⅜
28¼	17½	KCSoln	.90	3.7	6	34	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
27	17¼	KanGE	1.90	11.	8	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+¼
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.9	6	11	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.96	10.	7	49	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
28⅝	23⅝	KaPL pf2.32		9.5		4	24½	24¼	24½	+½
10¾	5¼	Katyind			3	154	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27½	16¼	Katy pf 1.46		7.3		17	20	19½	20	+⅛
10¼	5⅝	KaufBr	.24	3.0	6	257	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+¼
19¼	11	Keene	.40	2.6	5	19	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅝	6¼	Keller	.30b	3.8	5	87	8½	8	8	—⅜
24⅝	17	Kellogg	1.32	7.1	9	x95	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
23½	12¼	Kellwd	1.12	8.8	6	18	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
41½	29⅝	Kenmtl	1.32	3.2	8	11	40¾	40⅛	40¾	+½
29	19	Kennct	1	4.1	39	x2675	24½	23	24⅛	+1⅜
22	17¼	KyUtil	2.04	10.	7	55	20	19¾	19⅞	
17¾	11⅛	KerrGls	.44	3.3	6	182	13⅞	13¼	13½	—⅛
56⅞	39⅛	KerrM	1.55	3.3	9	242	47⅛	46⅝	47	+½
25¾	16¼	Keysint	.48	2.1	12	14	23¼	23	23	—½
38⅜	27⅜	KiddeW	1.60	5.5	5	11	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
52	41½	Kidde prB 4		9.0		6	44½	44½	44½	
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4		8.9		1	45	45	45	
30¼	20	Kidde pr1.64		7.4		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
49⅞	39⅞	KimbCl	2.88	6.1	7	342	47⅞	46½	47¼	+⅜
18	11½	KingDSt	.90	7.1	6	43	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	6.9	5	28	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
29⅝	20⅝	KnightRd	.60	2.7	9	109	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+¾
25⅛	14½	Koehrin	1	4.5	6	18	22	21¾	22	+⅜
35¼	27⅞	Koeh pf2.75		9.0		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
31¼	19⅛	Kollmr	.64	2.1	10	x10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+¼
24⅝	17⅛	Koppers	1.20	5.9	7	228	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
17¼	7½	Koracp	.34	2.0	7	294	16⅞	16¾	16¾	—⅛
49⅞	43	Kraft	3	6.6	7	106	45⅝	45⅛	45½	+⅛
12¼	7½	Kroehlr				28	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42⅛	31⅛	Kroger	2.32	6.0	6	108	39	38⅛	38⅝	+¼
20½	19¼	Kroger wi				2	19½	19½	19½	—⅜
18⅞	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.4	6	16	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
14	9	Kysor	.80	6.7	4	51	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
		— L-L-L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.3	7	32	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
18	14¼	LITCO	1	5.7	8	12	17½	17¼	17½	
13½	5⅝	LTV			2	209	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
19	9¼	LTVA	.32t	2.5		20	13	12½	13	—¾
57	42	LTV pf	5	9.3		1	54	54	54	
9¾	6½	LTV pf I				4	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
28½	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60		9.6		30	27⅜	27	27	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
22⅛	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.8	6	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	
25¾	13¼	LamSe	1	4.4	6	52	23	22¾	22⅝	—⅛
23½	12⅝	LaneBry	1	6.0	8	112	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
35⅝	22½	Lanier	.50	1.6	13	10	31¾	31½	31¾	—¼
15	8¼	LawtCh	.60	5.1	13	42	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
24	14½	LearSg	1.84	5.3	4	154	19⅞	19½	19¾	+⅜
59	36	LearS pf2.25		4.6		56	48⅝	48⅜	48¾	+¼
23¼	18⅝	LswTrn s	1.30	6.0	6	28	21⅝	21⅜	21½	—⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt	.72	3.4	11	1	21	21	21	
25	18	Leesona	1.16	4.9	7	94	24	23½	23½	—⅜
3⅛	1⅝	LehValInd			6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	9¼	Lehmn	1.31e	13.		153	10⅛	10	10⅛	
15⅞	6⅛	Lennar	.40	2.8	4	45	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
32¾	23½	Lenox	1.30	5.2	7	20	25	25	25	+¼
10¼	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.2	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
18⅛	13⅛	LevFdC				9	16½	16¼	16¼	
14¼	13⅞	LevFIn	.75a	5.5		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50⅝	31⅝	LeviStr	1.80	3.7	7	497	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	+⅝
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.0	5	350	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
28⅜	23	LOF	2.20	8.0	4	66	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	—¼
61	51	LOF pf 4.75		8.8		1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—¼
35¼	26⅛	LlbtyCp	1.20	3.8	7	171	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	—⅛
5⅝	2½	LibrtyLn			9	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9½	LibtL pf1.25		12.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
17½	13⅛	Liltemk	s.48	3.0	8	77	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
41¾	29⅝	Ligget	2.50	7.5	5	85	33½	32⅝	33¼	+⅜
86	75	Liggt pf	7	9.3		z40	75	75	75	—1½
55½	41½	LillyEli	1.80	3.3	13	887	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+⅜
43	34	LincNt	2.80	7.1	6	194	39½	38⅞	39½	+½
18¾	15½	LincPl	1.80	11.		7	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
8⅞	3	Lionel	.16	2.7	7	200	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
28½	17¼	Litton	.58t	2.2		1443	26¾	25½	26⅛	+1
40⅝	26½	Litt ptc pf				2	39	39	39	+1
60	44	Litton pf	3	5.3		3	56¾	55	56⅝	+1⅞
20⅞	17¼	Litton pf	2	10.		7	20	20	20	
37⅝	16½	Lockhd			4	129	20¼	20	20⅛	
34¾	20⅜	Loctite	.44	1.7	12	44	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
55¼	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.6	4	126	46¼	45¾	46¼	+⅜
15½	9⅝	LomFn	.80	7.2	7	51	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19⅝	14½	LomM	1.93	11.	9	44	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
27⅛	18⅝	LnStar	1.40	6.3	5	54	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+⅜
105	82½	LoneS pf4.50		5.1		1	89	89	89	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	LILCo	1.70	11.	7	189	16	15⅞	16	+¼
27	21⅞	LIL pfP2.43		11.		6	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅛
27⅛	24⅜	LIL pfO2.47		9.8		17	25½	25	25¼	+⅛
34	24	LongDr	.76	2.8	12	6	27	26⅝	26¾	+¼
39⅛	23½	LoralCp	1	3.3	9	10	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
29⅛	17½	LaLand	1.28	4.5	10	376	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+½
24⅝	16½	LaPac	.60b	3.0	6	222	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17½	LouvGs	2	10.	9	25	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
19⅜	12⅛	Lowenst	.60	4.7	4	12	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—½
49⅝	37⅝	Lubrzl	1.60	3.7	11	70	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.4	9	776	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅞	7¼	Ludlow	.60	4.3	15	562	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1¼
19	14½	Lukens	.96	6.5	5	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅝	10½	LynCSys	.40	2.9	12	33	14	13⅞	14	
		— M-M-M —								
24	20½	MACOM	s.24	1.1	17	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
46⅛	31⅞	MCA	1.20	2.9	7	477	42	41⅛	42	+¼
14¼	8	MEI	.40	3.0	8	23	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
28⅛	16	MGIC	1	4.8	7	917	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+½
21⅝	13½	MacAF	1	6.8	7	20	15⅛	14¾	14¾	
14	7⅞	MacDn	.40	5.1	5	53	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
15	6⅜	Macke	.48	4.9	6	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
20⅝	8⅛	Macmill	.72	3.6	12	906	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
30	15½	Mcml pf1.20		4.0		7	30	30	30	
45⅞	32	Macy	1.65	4.5	6	12	36½	36½	36½	+¼
15⅞	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	9.2		x104	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
14⅝	7⅛	MagicCf	.60	6.1	5	56	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
32¾	26½	MalonH	.96	3.5	9	26	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Manhin	.30b	2.9	3	25	10¼	10	10¼	
14¼	6⅛	ManhLf	.30	3.2	13	122	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
40½	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.7	6	191	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	—¼
37⅞	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.9	10	457	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
38½	17⅛	MaratM	.80	2.5	7	51	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
75⅝	41⅝	MaratO	2.80	3.8	10	610	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	+⅞
37	34⅜	MaratOwl				1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
28⅛	17½	Maremt	1	3.7	7	160	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+⅜
17⅝	13½	MarMid	.80	5.2	7	12	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
17⅝	11½	MarionL	.64	5.4	10	52	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
18⅞	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	16	8	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20		8.3		41	14½	14½	14½	
35¾	21	Marley	1	4.7	7	107	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
16⅞	10⅝	Marriot	.16	1.1	10	319	14½	14¼	14⅜	+¼
68⅝	56½	MrshM	3.20	5.2	12	37	62½	62	62⅛	+⅜
25½	15½	MrshF	1.24	6.9	8	75	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—½
35⅝	26⅝	MartM	1.80	5.3	6	107	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
15⅝	9	MaryK	.48	3.2	10	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	
26¼	17⅜	Md Cup	.56	3.0	6	43	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+¼
26	18⅛	Masco	.60	2.7	9	217	22	21⅞	22	+1⅛
30⅝	17½	Masonlt	1.20	4.4	9	155	27¼	26¼	27¼	+¾
15⅝	11⅛	MasM	1.36e	10.	10	32	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
12½	8	MassyF g				82	11¼	10⅞	11¼	—⅛
17½	15⅛	MasCp	1.68	11.		7	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	10.		78	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+¼
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.30a	3.4	7	1317	9	8½	8¾	—¼
9¼	3½	Mattel wt				218	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—¼
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS	1.40	5.3	7	133	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.2	9	17	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
28	22⅛	Maytg	1.80	7.4	8	139	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	—¼
31½	15⅝	McDermt	1	6.1	5	406	16⅝	16⅜	16½	—½
35¼	23	McDr pf2.20		9.7		226	23	d22⅝	22¾	—⅝
32½	25	McDr pf2.60		10.		199	25½	25	25½	+½
60½	39¼	McDnld	.56	1.3	11	1041	44	43⅝	44	+⅜
40½	26⅛	McDonD	.75	2.7	7	344	28⅝	27⅝	28	+⅜
30⅝	23½	McDonh	1.20	4.2	5	9	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	49	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH	1.28	5.1	9	140	25	24⅝	25	
55	35	MGH pf1.20		2.6		1	45½	45½	45½	
41½	19½	McIntyr g				z3500	40¼	38⅞	39	—½
20⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.7	5	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
13⅝	8¼	McLout			3	10	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
27¼	9⅝	McMorO	.10	.4	121	112	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
15⅝	10	McNeil	.80	6.1	6	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅞	19⅝	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	213	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
45⅝	23¼	Measrx	.50	1.2	15	24	43⅝	42¾	43¼	+¼
41⅞	19½	Medtrn	.48	1.2	14	115	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	
33⅝	24⅞	Melville	1.40	4.8	8	1028	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—⅜
60¾	25½	Memorex			5	466	33	32½	32⅝	—⅜
32⅝	24⅜	MerTx	1.48	5.0	6	91	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+½
71⅝	53⅝	Merck	1.90	2.9	15	446	65	64⅝	64½	
40¼	26¼	Merdith	1.20	4.2	6	5	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+½
24¼	14⅜	MerrLy	.88	4.8	7	507	18⅝	18⅝	18½	—⅛
45⅝	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	1.1	16	162	44	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
16⅞	14¼	Mesab	1.44e	8.6	11	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	37	7	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
27⅝	20	MGM s	.60	2.7	10	425	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+⅝
71	44½	Metrm	2.40	4.5	7	38	53	52½	52¾	+½
80	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90		13.		z300	30	30	30	—¼
91½	58	MtE pfF8.12		14.		z100	59¼	58¾	58¾	+¼
91¼	60	MtE pfJ8.32		14.		z2540	59¼	d59	59⅛	—⅞
89	62	MtE pfI8.12		13.		z40	62½	62	62	
97	61⅝	MtE pf 8.32		14.		z100	61	d61	61	—1⅛
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.0	9	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
29	25½	MhWi pf2.67		9.9		17	27	27	27	
19¾	16⅝	MdCTel	1.60	8.3	7	44	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
26¼	21¾	MdCT pf2.06		8.7		3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
17⅛	13⅝	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	961	15⅝	15	15⅝	
3	1⅞	MidIndM				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	14	MidRos	1.10	5.8	6	121	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+½
30½	21⅜	MillerW	.90	3.5	10	190	26	25½	26	+¾
29½	16⅝	MiltBrd	.80	2.8	8	166	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	9.3	5	17	19⅞	19½	19¾	—⅛
66	52¼	MMM	2.40	4.2	11	605	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	+1
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.9	5	30	19½	19⅝	19½	
14⅛	9⅞	MirroCp	.96	8.7	9	18	11	10⅞	11	
39⅞	20⅛	Mlsnlns	.80	2.3	7	3	34½	34⅜	34½	+⅜
59½	46	MPacC	2.80	5.3	6	56	53⅝	52½	53⅛	—⅛
13⅜	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	7	3	11⅛	11¼	11¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
25½	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		1	21½	21½	21½	+⅜
80⅝	60	Mobil	4.80	6.3	6	241	75¾	74⅝	75⅝	+⅜
39¼	37	Mobil wi				15	38⅝	38	38⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2	MobileH			12	247	2	2	2	
19¾	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.5	6	195	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
15	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	7.7	8	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDta			11	187	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
24½	13½	MohkR	1.20	8.3	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	14⅛	Monrh s	.92	5.8	5	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
40⅝	17¼	Monogr	.52	1.4	8	21	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	—⅜
60⅝	45	Monsan	3.40	6.9	5	598	49⅝	47	49	—⅜
18½	16	MntDU	1.50	9.0	7	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.3	8	53	22⅛	21⅞	22	
21½	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.1		53	19⅞	19½	19¾	+¼
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	60	8	7¾	8	+⅛
39⅞	27	MooreM	1.12	3.7	5	102	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
52	43⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.4	7	127	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+⅛
30	18⅝	MorKn	1.50	6.3	5	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.1	5	75	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			6	65	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
34⅝	25½	MorNor	1.28	4.8	8	59	27¼	26½	26½	—½
54⅞	36	Motrola	1.20	2.7	10	1009	44¼	43¼	44½	—⅛
40⅛	24½	MtFuel	2.20	8.3	9	85	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅝	24⅛	MtStTel	2.32	8.8	7	26	26½	26⅛	26½	
14¾	5¼	Munford		.9		125	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	+⅜
8⅜	4	Munsd pf.40		5.7		11	7	6⅞	7	
20	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.9	10	4	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
18	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	8.7	295	50	15	14⅞	14¾	
57½	36⅝	MarpOil	1	1.9	13	219	52½	51⅝	52¼	+⅜
24⅝	14	MurryO	1	4.9	8	23	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+⅜
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	10.		19	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅛
15⅝	7½	MyersL	.50	4.7	7	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—¼
		— N-N-N —								
22⅞	12⅛	NCH	.64	4.0	8	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
72⅝	51	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	560	70½	69⅞	70¼	
25¼	17⅛	NLInd	1.20	5.5	8	231	22½	21¾	22	+¼
28	19	NLT	1.12	4.0	8	3383	u28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
8⅝	7¼	NVF s			5	127	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
28½	22⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.5	7	210	23	22⅝	23	+¼
34½	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.3	14	23	31⅝	31½	31⅝	—¼
33¼	12¼	Narco	.48	4.9	10	31	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
38	21	Nashua	1.30	5.8	4	19	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
42¼	15⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.3	20	106	39⅝	39	39	—½
22⅝	14	NatCan	.72	3.8	8	79	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+½
15½	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.3	8	72	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+½
31⅝	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.2	5	34	30⅛	30¼	30¼	
23¼	18	NatDist	1.80	8.2	6	102	22	21¾	21⅞	
77½	71¼	NDist pf4.25		5.9		z40	71½	71½	71½	—1
35½	29¼	NDist pf2.25		7.3		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+½
22¼	19¾	NDist pr1.85		9.1		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¼
28	24¼	NatFG	2.38	9.3	6	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
24½	24	NFG pf2.30		9.1		148	25½	25½	25¼	+⅜
22⅝	15½	NatGyp	1.32	6.6	5	980	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
4⅜	2¼	NatHom				105	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	7½	NtLIbty n	.28	3.3	6	180	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
20	18½	NMdCr	s.60	3.0	11	67	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
16⅞	12½	NMedE	s.50	3.4	10	x200	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
20⅝	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	3.9	15	38	14¼	13½	14¼	+1
22¼	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.2	10	49	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
33¼	18½	NtSemic			10	2279	24⅛	22⅞	23⅞	+⅜
18⅛	13	NtSvIn	1.08	6.7	6	53	16⅛	16	16⅛	
23⅛	14½	NStand	1.24	7.9	5	19	15⅝	15¼	15¾	
35⅝	26⅝	NatlSU	2.60	8.2	5	26	32	31⅝	31⅝	—½
5⅝	3⅜	NatTea			6	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
52⅝	35⅝	Natom	2.10	4.8	5	248	43⅞	42⅛	43⅝	+1⅛
35	25	Natm pf1.60		5.6		42	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1
24¼	20¼	NevPw	2.12	9.7	7	9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl	2.10	10.	6	62	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅜
17½	14⅛	NEngGE	1.60	11.	6	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	25	40⅝	40	40⅛	+⅛
36	31⅜	NEngT	3.16	9.2	8	16	34⅜	34⅛	34½	+⅜
19⅝	15⅞	NYSEG	1.68	10.	7	95	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
24¼	20⅝	NYS pf 2.12		11.		2	20½	d20	20	—⅞
5½	1⅝	Newcrp				13	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
32½	21¼	Newhall	.80	2.7	6	5	30	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
27¼	17	Newmt	1.20	5.0	8	267	24½	23⅞	24	—½
87	66	Newt pf4.50		5.8		6	78½	78⅛	78¼	—⅛
13⅝	7¼	Newprk			9	49	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
15⅝	13⅛	NiaMP	1.44	11.	7	195	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
46	39	NiaMpf	4.10	11.		z140	38⅛	d37	37	—2⅛
12¼	9½	NiagSh	1.01e	9.6		65	10⅞	10½	10½	—¼
30⅝	26⅝	NICOR	2.52	8.9	7	26	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	
27⅝	20⅝	NorfWn	1.84	7.4	5	107	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+½
26⅞	18½	Nortin	1.60	8.1	4	10	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
27	20⅝	Norris	1.40	5.9	6	60	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
28	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.1	7	238	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅜
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				38	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl	1.70	6.0	5	37	29⅝	28½	28½	—½
11⅞	5⅝	NoCAIr	.20	3.1	4	107	6½	6¼	6½	
7½	1½	NoCAir wt				48	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	8⅝	NoesIUt	1.02	11.	6	244	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
17⅛	11	NCatSL	.70	4.4	4	47	16	15⅝	16	
18⅝	15	NIndPS	1.50	10.	8	169	15⅛	d14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
43⅝	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.3	6	129	41¼	40½	41¼	+⅝
27⅝	21⅛	NoStPw	2.16	9.6	6	51	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+½
42⅝	26⅛	NorTel	g.80			55	38½	38⅛	38½	
6½	4¼	Nthgate g				39	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+½
49⅞	28¼	Nortrp	1.80	5.9	5	x52	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+⅜
37⅛	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.6	11	731	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅝
28⅝	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.5	6	39	24⅛	24	24⅛	
38	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.60	7.1	6	59	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	—½
19	18⅝	NwtEnr wi				4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
35	23	NwtInd	2.05	6.5	6	85	31⅝	31⅜	31½	
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36		9.5		20	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+¼
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	81	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	28	NwStW	1.80	5.9	6	19	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	—⅛
31½	22	Norton	1.40	4.7	7	75	29½	29	29⅝	+½
20½	14½	NorSim	.92b	5.8	7	473	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
45	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.0	6	51	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
30	30	Nucor wi				5	30	30	30	
		— O-O-O —								
36¼	16⅛	OKC	1.20	3.4	11	64	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
32	14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.4	19	181	28⅝	27½	27¾	—⅞
26¼	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	6.3	53	1079	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
12⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt				119	7	6⅝	6⅞	
42⅝	26⅛	OcciP pf2.16		6.9		2	31½	31½	31½	+⅜
81	48⅛	OcciP pf3.60		5.7		3	63½	63	63	+¼
82½	48¼	OcciP pf 4		6.5		5	62	61⅝	62	+½
26⅝	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		19	22¼	22⅛	22¼	—¼
23¼	18½	OcciP pf2.12		11.		6	19½	19½	19½	—⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅞	19⅝	OcciP pf2.30		11.		9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
35¼	26⅝	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	40	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅜
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	707	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+⅛
43¼	36	OhEd pf3.90		11.		z50	36	36	36	
49	40	OhEd pf4.56		11.		z100	40¼	40	40	—½
82	69	OhEd pf7.36		10.		z10	70½	70½	70½	—1½
97½	78	OhEd pf8.64		11.		z120	78	78	78	
111	101	OhE pf10.76		11.		z200	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
85½	67	OhP pfB7.60		11.		z1210	70⅞	68	70⅞	+3⅞
123	112	OhP pfF 14		13.		z40	112	112	112	—½
87¼	70¼	OhP pfD7.76		11.		z10	72	72	72	+¼
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE	1.60	10.	9	257	16⅛	15⅞	16	
10½	8⅝	OklGE pf.80		8.6		z1030	9¼	9	9¼	
24⅝	18¼	OklaNG	1.80	8.5	6	42	22⅛	21¼	21¼	—⅜
25¼	13¼	Olin	1	5.1	6	202	20¼	19½	19½	—⅜
36⅛	23	Omark	1.12	3.6	5	36	31⅛	31¼	31½	+⅜
24	15⅝	Oneida	.92	4.0	7	37	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	7.4	7	5	u11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
16¼	13⅝	OranRk	1.52	11.	7	45	14	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Orange	.28	2.9	4	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
11⅛	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.0	7	54	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	8.8	5	19	16	15¾	16	
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	5.1	5	10	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+⅛
18⅛	13	OverhDr	.84	4.9	6	86	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.24	6.0	5	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
29	20⅛	OverSh	.50b	1.9	5	139	26½	26⅛	26½	+⅜
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.3	6	152	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+⅛
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.4	5	116	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
76	60	OwnI pf4.75		7.6		5	62⅛	61½	62⅛	—⅜
12½	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.3	5	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
		— P-Q —								
19⅛	15⅝	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	9	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅝	8	PNBMI	.96e	9.0	8	46	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.6	6	42	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅜
21⅞	12⅝	PSA			6	64	17⅝	17½	17½	
13½	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		25	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	10.	6	423	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
22	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.2	6	108	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+½
57⅝	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.8	13	126	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+⅛
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.8	7	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.5	8	139	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	70	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
17	10	PacTin	.80	5.1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅜	PaineW	.44	5.3	3	35	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
17	12⅝	PalW pf1.30		9.7		8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.1	4	43	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
8⅝	3½	Pamida	.12	3.2	63	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
10¼	5⅝	PanAm			4	808	6	5⅞	6	
50¼	36⅝	PanEP	3.10	6.4	6	51	48⅝	48⅜	48½	—⅛
23⅜	14⅝	Paprcft	1.14b	6.4	6	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+¼
16¼	10⅛	Pargas	1.08	7.4	10	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅛	18⅛	ParkDr s	.24	1.1	7	153	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
30⅝	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.7	7	4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅜
33	20⅛	ParkPn	.60b	1.9	9	8	32⅛	31⅝	32	+⅜
14¼	7	PatPtl				139	13⅝	13	13¼	
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.40	3.4	7	5	17⅜	17½	17½	
29⅝	18⅞	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	8	514	20⅝	20	20⅛	+½
12⅝	5½	Pengo			25	37	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen				358	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
10½	9⅝	PenCn prA				20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				38	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
6¼	2⅞	PenDix				21	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
41¼	28⅛	Penney	1.76	5.9	7	871	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
22½	18⅝	PaPL	2.04	10.	6	185	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
50½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40		11.		z100	41	41	41	+⅛
111	101	PaPL pf	11	11.		z60	104	104	104	
86¾	74⅛	PaPL pf	8	11.		z320	74	d74	74	—¼
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	24	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅛
63¼	46	Penw pf2.50		5.3		1	47	47	47	
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60		7.9		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
38⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.9	8	1383	37½	36⅝	37½	+⅜
94⅝	84	Pennz pfB	8	8.6		z10	91¼	91¼	91¼	—⅜
14	9⅝	PeopDr	.24	2.5	6	50	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅜
37¼	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.9	6	65	32⅝	32¼	32½	—⅛
33⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	5.0	9	1341	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.7	13	437	30⅝	29½	30⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Pertec			7	139	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
49⅝	34¼	Petrie	1.40	4.1	10	50	34⅝	d34	34¼	—⅜
39½	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.6	9	134	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	+1⅛
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	10.		1	24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
23	19	PetRs pf1.75		7.8		8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
39	29¼	Pfizer	1.32	4.5	10	434	29⅝	d29	29¼	—⅛
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	1	4.0	13	333	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
18⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	12.	8	x363	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
42⅞	33	PhilE pf3.80		11.		z210	34½	34	34½	+1½
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85		11.		z80	71½	71½	71½	
106	96⅝	PhilE pf9.52		9.9		z250	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80		11.		z60	71	71	71	
28⅝	19⅞	PhilSub	1.10	4.7	7	71	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅜
76⅝	63⅝	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	9	583	65	64	65	+¼
34	32⅛	PhilMr wi				7	32⅝	d32½	32½	—¼
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	6.2	2	51	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
13⅝	8⅝	Philind pf	1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
36⅝	28⅛	PhilPet	1.40	3.8	8	1469	u37	35⅝	37	+1⅛
18	9¼	PhilVH	.40	4.3	5	136	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1⅜
14⅛	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.2	18	19	11	11	11	+⅛
10¾	6	Pier 1	.05e	.5	5	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
47⅝	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.4	8	30	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—½
34⅜	24½	Pioneer	1.92	5.6	9	34	34⅝	34	34	+¼
29	21⅝	PitneyB	1.20	4.5	8	574	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+¼
29⅝	28	PtnyB pr wi				672	u29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+¼
25⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.0	8	8	22½	22¼	22¼	—½
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.6	13	477	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+½
10⅝	5	PlanRsc			7	129	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
23⅞	14½	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
22¾	10½	Playboy	.12	.6	25	116	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+½
24¼	16⅝	Plessy	.50e	2.4	8	4	21	21	21	—¼
31½	17	Pneumo	1	5.6	7	26	18	17⅝	18	
16⅜	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	10	401	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
60¼	29½	Polaroid	1	3.2	8	891	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅛
30⅛	15⅝	Pndrosa	.40	2.3	6	59	17½	17⅜	17½	—⅛
36	21½	PopeTal	1.16	3.9	5	10	29½	29⅜	29½	
22¼	13	Portec	.80b	4.4	9	98	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
80¼	70½	Portr pf5.50		7.3		z30	75¾	75¾	75¾	
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE	1.70	10.	12	226	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
28	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		19	23⅝	d23½	23½	—⅛
39⅛	27½	Potltch	1.16	3.5	7	27	33⅝	33	33	—½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	x263	13	12⅞	13	
52	44⅛	PotEl pf4.50		9.9		z170	45½	45⅜	45⅝	+⅛
28⅛	20⅝	Premier	.64	2.5	10	26	25⅝	25⅝	25½	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	338	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
93	78⅛	ProctG	3.40	4.3	12	369	79⅞	79	79⅜	+½
13⅝	9¼	ProdRsh s			11	171	u14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
28	18⅝	Proler	.25e	1.6	12	7	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
18½	15¼	PSvCol	1.60	10.	9	118	15½	15⅜	15⅝	—⅛
83½	69	PSCol pf7.15		10.		z50	69⅝	69	69½	—
24⅛	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10		9.9		8	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
29	24	PSInd	2.32	9.0	8	81	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅛	17⅛	PSvNH	2.12	12.	6	74	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
28⅛	24½	PSNH pf2.75		11.		z400	24⅛	24⅛	24½	—⅛
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM	1.92	9.8	7	396	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.30	11.	7	219	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40		10.		4	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
48	39⅝	PSEG pf4.08		10.		z10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1
49½	41	PSEG pf4.18		10.		z20	42	42	42	—2½
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30		9.5		z40	45⅛	45½	45½	—1½
59½	51	PSEG pf5.05		9.9		z20	51	51	51	
62⅝	52⅜	PSEG pf5.28		10.		z100	52½	52½	52½	—½
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17		9.7		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
27¼	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43		9.7		5	25⅛	25	25	
91	77	PSEG pf7.70		9.5		z20	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	—⅜
87¾	74½	PSEG pf8.08		11.		z100	75	75	75	+⅛
89⅝	75⅝	PSEG pf7.52		9.5		z50	79	79	79	
87⅛	75⅝	PSEG pf7.40		9.8		z40	76⅛	d75⅝	75½	—½
107	97	PSEG pf9.62		9.4		z30	100	100	100	
11½	5½	Publick				1256	11	9⅞	10⅝	+⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.9	8	103	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
48	28⅝	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	8	115	31⅝	31¼	31¾	—⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	6.9	8	38	16¾	16⅛	16⅞	+½
9⅞	3	PurtnFd				108	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
30⅝	22⅝	Puroltr	1.32	4.7	8	1545	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+⅜
22⅝	21¼	QuakO	1.20	5.2	6	138	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+¼
19⅛	12⅝	QuakStO	.80	6.1	8	78	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s	1	3.7	10	28	27½	27	27¼	+¼
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.9	9	71	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
		— R-R-R —								
33⅝	22⅜	RCA	1.40	6.4	7	1057	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
74	56	RCA pf	4	7.1		7	56⅝	56½	56½	—⅛
20	11⅝	RLC	.56	3.5	5	374	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+¼
17¼	9⅝	RTE	.60	6.2	5	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
16¼	10	RalsPur	.58	5.4	7	705	10⅝	10¼	10¾	
17	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.1	26	1636	11½	11	11	—½
20⅝	14	Ranco	.76	5.0	8	44	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
17¼	7¼	RapAm	.60e	3.9	2	81	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
58¼	37	RapA pf	3	5.6		2	54	53⅞	54	—⅛
40⅜	24½	Raybst	1.60b	5.1	6	66	31½	30⅝	31½	+1¼
27¼	14½	Raymdint	1	6.6	4	71	15⅝	15	15⅛	
58⅝	42⅝	Raythn	1.60	3.7	8	433	43⅝	42½	43	—⅛
32¼	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.7	7	56	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅛
20	12	RitRef	1.70e	12.	8	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Redman	.06e	1.2	4	1141	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+⅝
11⅝	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	6.6	5	20	9⅛	9	9	
33	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	5.5	4	x8	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅛
15⅞	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	5.3	11	752	14	13½	14	+⅜
47¼	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	3.6	11	1990	46	44	44⅝	+2⅛
43¼	29¼	ReinGp	1.60b	4.3	4	98	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+⅜
65⅝	45½	RelG pf2.20		3.9		1	57	57	57	
27⅝	23⅝	RelG pf2.60		11.		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
28⅝	25	Relln pf2.68		10.		20	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅝	11⅝	RepCp	.45e	1.9	5	84	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
15	13⅝	RepFnS	s.92	6.5	4	34	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—⅛
3	1⅜	RepMtg				28	2⅛	2	2	
28¼	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.5	3	74	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
25½	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.4	6	39	22⅝	22½	22½	—
17⅝	9	RevOil	.24	1.4	10	884	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
26⅝	19⅛	RsOll pf1.75		6.6		156	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+⅜
32⅝	20⅜	RevcoD	.64	2.5	10	56	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
19⅝	11⅝	Revere			3	23	14½	14⅛	14⅝	
59	44½	Revlon	1.30	2.8	12	877	46⅝	46	46⅛	+⅛
22½	12⅝	Rexhom	.60	3.2	8	76	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	6	61	17½	17¼	17¼	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.5	6	199	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+½
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25		3.5		3	64¼	64¼	64¼	+⅛
50⅛	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10		8.2		68	50⅝	50	50	—⅛
39¾	27⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	5.1	4	548	35⅛	34⅝	35	—⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50		6.3		1	72	72	72	
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.3	4	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.06	5.3	7	211	20	d19⅝	19⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.8	7	9	17	17	17	—⅛
35¼	21⅜	RioGran	1	3.3	6	247	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf.80		5.1		501	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.7	8	50	20⅝	20	20⅛	—⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.5	6	15	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.1	6	16	31⅝	31	31⅛	+½
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	98	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG	1.44b	9.2	7	49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅛	15⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.3	7	411	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	6.8	5	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.60	6.8	6	141	38	37⅝	38	
36	27⅝	Rklnt pf1.35		4.8		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—½
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	3.9	8	90	39⅝	39	39⅝	—⅛
19⅝	10	Rohrlnd			5	63	13⅝	13	13⅛	
23⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	3.4	18	362	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s			27	93	35	34½	34⅝	—⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
11⅝	9¼	Roper s	.90	8.8	6	46	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	5.0	11	300	15⅝	15	15⅛	
27	16	Rosario	.60	2.3	12	291	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
27¼	15⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	12	428	22⅝	22	22⅛	+⅛
19½	13	RC Cos	1.04	6.8	49	98	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
70	55⅝	RoyID	4.85e	7.4	4	x337	65½	65⅛	65½	+⅝
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	9	77	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.8	6	15	10	10	10	
25⅛	14⅝	RyanH	1	5.7	7	56	17½	16¾	17½	+½
30⅛	18⅝	RyderS	1b	4.7	6	357	21½	21	21⅛	+⅜
		— S-S-S —								
10⅜	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.9	10	79	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	16¼	SCM	1.10	4.6	5	164	24⅛	23⅞	24	—⅛
23⅝	12	SPSTec	.50	2.6	8	28	19	18⅞	19	
36⅝	23½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	51	33	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
14¼	8	Safodin	.32	2.3	12	101	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
46	35	Safewy	2.60	7.3	6	50	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
16⅝	8	SageCp	.44	5.4	5	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
29⅝	21⅜	SJoMn	1.40	5.5	10	29	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
14	11⅛	StJoLP	1.26	11.	7	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
43⅞	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.0	6	38	41⅞	40	41⅞	+1⅛
11⅞	10	SPaul	1e	9.8		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
35¼	26⅜	StRegP	1.80	5.9	7	229	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+⅜

(Continued on Page 11)

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

April 1979

The Republic of Austria

Japanese Yen Bonds First Series (1979)

18,000,000,000 Japanese Yen

7.2% Bonds due 1989

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. **The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.** **Yamaichi Securities Company, Limited**

The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. Wako Securities Co., Ltd. Merrill Lynch Securities Company, Tokyo Branch
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd. Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd. Loeb Rhoades Hornblower Securities Corporation, Tokyo Branch
Hinode Securities Co., Ltd. Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd. Marusan Securities Co., Ltd.
Meiko Securities Co., Ltd. The Toko Securities Co., Ltd. Toyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd. The Chiyoda Securities Co., Ltd. Ichiyoshi Securities Co., Ltd.
The Kaisei Securities Co., Ltd. Koa Securities Co., Ltd. Kosei Securities Co., Ltd.
Maruman Securities Co., Ltd. Mito Securities Co., Ltd. National Tabayashi Securities Co., Ltd.
Nichiei Securities Co., Ltd. Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. Towa Securities Co., Ltd.
Vickers da Costa Ltd., Tokyo Branch

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Morgan Stanley International Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

IC Industries first quarter net income up 62 percent.

IC INDUSTRIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
For Quarter ended March 31, 1979 compared with the same period for 1978.
(Dollars in thousands except for common share amounts)

	1979	1978	% Change
Sales and Revenues	$838,575	$468,162	+ 79.1
Net Income	16,328*	10,073	+ 62.1
Net Income per Common Share	.66*	.41	+ 61.0

*Includes gain from companies sold

In the first three months of 1979, IC Industries reported net income of $16.3 million, up 62 percent over the $10 million for the first quarter of 1978. Included in 1979 first quarter figures is a $10.9 million net gain after taxes from the sale of two insurance companies in January and earnings from Pet Incorporated, acquired in August of 1978.

IC Industries set new first quarter records in sales and revenues at $839 million, up 79 percent over the $468 million for the same period last year.

Net income per common share for the quarter was 66 cents, a 61 percent increase over 1978.

IC Consumer Products Group sales increase three-fold.

Strong performance by Pet Incorporated and the soft drink operations pushed Consumer Products sales to $436 million for the first quarter, up from $103 million in 1978. Pre-tax gain for the Group was $15 million over the first quarter of 1978. Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Dad's Root Beer, and Bubble Up, IC Industries soft drink operations, reported record pre-tax income of $5.3 million, nearly 70 percent ahead of 1978.

Abex orders and shipments hit all-time records.

IC Industries Commercial Products Group, the Abex Corporation, produced a quarterly record $18.2 million of pre-tax income, 19 percent over 1978. Sales and revenues of $214 million were 21 percent greater than last year. Backlog of unfilled orders stood at nearly $411 million at the end of March, a 59 percent increase over the $259 million a year ago.

Prospects in other divisions for the remaining nine months also look positive. The performance of the Grocery, Hussmann and Specialty Groups of Pet, the record setting quarter for Abex and continuing growth of the soft drink business should help IC Industries achieve record sales and another good earnings year in 1979.

If you'd like to know more about how our businesses are performing, write: IC Industries, Inc., European Office, 55, chemin Moise Duboule, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

IC Industries
Growth by design.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	5½	Salant .40	6.0	6	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅜	Sambos		13	1402	7½	7	7½	+ ½
	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	10.	8	298	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	9⅜	SJuanR 1.05r	6.4	18	37	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
	12⅝	Sanders .40	2.0	9	99	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
	29⅝	SFeind 2.40	6.1	6	545	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
	8	SFeln pf .50	4.8		22	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
	18¼	SFeInt .72	3.6	15	629	20¼	19⅝	20	
	13	SalWel .88	5.8	7	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅜	SaulRE			41	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
	3½	SavASIp		14	102	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
	7	SavOnD .40	4.1	7	35	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
	10	SavEIP 1	9.4	4	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	11.		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅛	SavE pf1.28	11.		13	11½	11½	11½	
	11⅛	Savln .50	2.9	4	542	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
	4⅝	Saxon		5	108	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	2⅝	Schaefer			25	5⅛	5	5	
	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.9	8	2529	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	
	61⅛	SchrPl pf5.07	8.1		323	62⅝	62¼	62⅛	+ ⅜
	9	Schlitz .40	4.3	23	121	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.6	17	2522	70⅝	68⅝	70⅝	+1⅛
	18	SCOA s .90	3.5	8	17	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.0		57	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.2	6	106	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
	15⅝	ScottF .64	3.3	8	38	19½	19	19½	+ ½
	13½	ScottP .92	5.1	6	384	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
	8⅛	Scottys .36	2.8	8	67	13	12⅝	12⅞	
	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	34	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
	6⅝	Scudder		16	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
	8⅛	Scud pf .81e	9.5		9	8½	8½	8½	
	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	15⅛	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	101	17	16⅝	16⅝	
	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.9	5	96	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.4	11	2022	u17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
	23	Seafst 1.12	4.4	7	12	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	22⅝	Seagrm g1.12			107	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
	10½	Seaprv .27e	1.8	7	17	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
	19⅛	SealPw 1.10	4.3	7	274	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
	18⅝	SearleG .52	3.5	11	1059	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
	19	Sears 1.28	6.6	7	1392	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
	5⅝	Seatrain		58	79	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.5	5	713	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
	24½	Sedco .64	2.5	12	134	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
	11⅝	SelgLt 1.20b	9.4	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	7⅝	SvCplnt .28	2.9	6	50	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.8	10	459	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.2	5	x108	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
	21	Shopell .15	.5	3	27	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
	7⅝	ShearH .40	2.9	3	413	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.1	7	567	39½	39⅛	39⅝	
	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.4	4	84	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.5		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
	19⅝	Shrwin		18	13	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
	44	Shrw pf 4.40	10.		z20	44½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
	12⅝	SierPac 1.22	9.4	7	41	13	12⅞	13	
	19⅝	Signal .80	3.1	6	130	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅞
	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.1	7	34	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
	10⅝	SimPrec .24	1.6	12	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.8	12	386	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Singer .80	5.9	5	167	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		10	31½	31¼	31¼	
	22	Skaggs .80	3.2	8	120	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
	9½	Skyline .48	5.0	7	106	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	13	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	38⅝	Smithln 1.12	2.1	10	66	54⅝	54⅛	54½	+ ½
	66⅝	Smtkln 2.40	2.9	14	436	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	— ¼
	38⅝	Smtkln wi			19	41⅛	40⅝	41	
	14½	SmithTr 1	5.8	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	16½	Smucker 1	5.1	7	13	19½	19⅛	19½	
	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.8	12	254	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ½
	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.0	17	215	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	16½	SooLin s		8	7	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
	2⅝	SoAltTr			24	4½	4⅜	4½	
	15	SCrEG 1.48	11.	8	88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
	24½	SCrE pf2.50	10.		1	24½	d24½	24½	— ¼
	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.68	9.9	8	4	17	17	17	
	26⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	98	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ¼
	11½	SoetBk .80	6.0	6	47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅝	SoetPS 1.17t	13.	10	57	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
	23½	SoCalE 2.48	9.7	6	392	25⅝	25¼	25½	
	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	795	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
	17⅛	SolnGE 1.52	8.7	5	166	17⅛	17¼	17½	+ ¼
	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	69	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.2	6	39	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ½
	25	SouPac 2.40	8.0	6	x199	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.1	6	88	52¾	52½	52½	+ ¼
	26⅛	SoRy pf2.60	9.6		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	7.3	8	29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
	25⅝	Soutind .84	3.3	9	313	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
	39⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.6	18	170	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	— ½
	16⅝	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	127	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
	22⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	5.5	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	SwtFore .40	2.4	5	257	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅝
	21⅛	SwtFl pf1.50	4.8		74	31½	29⅝	31½	+1
	13⅛	SwtPS 1.28	9.5	8	261	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
	12½	SportF .40	1.5	12	217	u26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
	10½	Sparton .60	4.9	5	18	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
	15½	SpectPh		14	15	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	13½	SperryH 1	7.3	4	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
	30¼	SperyH pf 3	9.7		2	31	31	31	+ ½
	39⅝	SprryR 1.32	2.9	7	587	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅝	SprngsM 1.85	7.1	4	32	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	167	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.7	12	2452	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.1	6	6	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
	16½	Staley 1	4.4	16	119	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
	22⅝	StBrnd 1.36	5.7	9	160	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
	19⅝	StBPnt .64	3.2	8	16	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅜
	13½	StdMotA .64	4.0	7	14	16⅛	16	16	
	38⅝	StOilCl 2.80	5.9	7	482	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ½
	46½	StOInd 3	4.8	8	500	63	61⅝	62⅝	+1
	28⅝	StOilOh 1.20	2.2	11	850	u53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+1½
	7⅝	StPacCp .50b	5.9	3	23	8⅝	8½	8½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¼	12⅝	Standex .70	4.0	7	30	17½	16⅝	17½	+1
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.0	7	88	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
30¼	22⅝	Starret 1.32	4.8	5	2	27½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	3½	StMutlInv		14	60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	10.		31	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
49⅛	36⅛	StaufCh 2.20	5.2	7	125	42⅝	41½	42	+ ⅜
13	8⅛	Sterchi .48	6.6	5	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	8.8	5	21	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
20⅝	14	SterlDg .84	4.1	13	2217	20½	19⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.3	13	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25½	12⅞	Sterndnt .60	2.6	10	43	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.3	5	42	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
36⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.3	6	19	33½	33½	33½	
37⅛	19	StokVC 1.32	4.0	11	481	34⅝	31½	33⅛	+1⅞
50	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	7.2	7	1	38	38	38	
29⅞	18⅛	StonCon .60	2.4	14	28	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.0	4	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ½
47½	17⅜	StorTec		16	567	41⅝	40¼	41⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛	18⅛	StorTec wi			42	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
42	26	StorerB 1.30	3.0	11	169	u43⅝	41½	43⅛	+1⅝
17⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.5	6	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
32⅝	24⅛	StuWor 1.25	5.0	5	77	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
5	2⅝	SuavShe .20	4.8	11	49	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	16⅝	SubPrG 1.44	6.1	7	158	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
32	22	SunChm .60	2.1	5	142	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
28⅝	19	SunEl .60	2.4	13	43	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ½
54½	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.9	7	136	51	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	37⅛	SunC pf 2.25	4.3		13	52½	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	6.4	7	204	22⅝	22	22	— ½
26⅝	19	Sundstr 1	4.0	8	152	25½	24⅞	25	— ½
69⅝	50	Sunds pf3.50	5.6		2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.7	19	174	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.0	9	x449	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
394	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.7	25	12	390	387	387	—3
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.3	8	325	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5	Supscp			58	5	d 4⅝	5	
11⅞	7⅝	SutroM .97e	10.	9	38	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	38	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	14½	Sybron .96	4.5	8	629	22	20⅝	21½	+1¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	6.9		6	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.1	9	25	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅝	10⅛	TRE 1.26	6.7	10	108	19	18⅝	18⅝	
42⅝	33⅝	TRW 2	5.6	6	62	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
80	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.4		4	70	70	70	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.9	7	49	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Talcott			42	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅛	Talley 1	9.2	6	103	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf 1	8.9		33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	TampE 1.44	8.0	8	72	18⅛	17⅝	18	
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy		6	600	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ¼
4⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		2	53	4	3⅝	3⅞	
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.5	27	53	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9	Tchncolr .60	4.4	6	73	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn		11	186	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
57	39	Tektrnx .64	1.3	12	383	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅞
11¼	6⅝	Telecor 5.60c		8	13	11	11	11	
130½	83⅝	Teledn 9.92t	8.3	6	402	119⅝	116½	119	+2½
17¼	8¼	Telprmt		20	1701	u17⅝	15⅝	17⅛	+1½
9⅛	3⅝	Telex		10	127	5⅛	5	5	
34½	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.8	7	444	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¼
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr7.40	8.9		8	83½	83⅝	83½	+ ⅛
128½	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.7		1	118	118	118	+4
30½	14½	Teradyn		10	37	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	Tesoro		6	549	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	8.8		79	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	8.4	7	1396	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	145	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
46⅝	32	TexEst 2.30	5.5	7	122	42	41½	42	
27⅝	25⅝	TxET pf2.40	9.3		26	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
30	26⅝	TxET pf2.87	11.		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT 2.64	6.7	7	31	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	16	Texind .60	3.1	5	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
92½	75¼	TexInst 2	2.3	13	492	85⅝	82⅝	85⅝	+2⅛
15⅛	5⅝	TexInt		17	502	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
39⅝	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.0	9	95	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
57	43⅝	TxPcLd .45e	.8	28	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
22⅛	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.6	8	316	19⅛	19	19⅛	
25⅛	17⅝	Texsalf 1.20	5.5	13	327	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	35⅝	Texsalf pf 3	7.2		8	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
13½	3⅝	Texfi Ind		4	40	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	7.1	6	59	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.4		21	28⅛	28	28	
31¼	21⅛	Textr pf1.40	6.2		6	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Thiokol 1.40	3.8	7	18	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	39⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	12	14	41⅝	41	41	— ½
14⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	4.6	6	250	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.8	6	13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9¼	Thrifty .60	4.2	11	64	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
31	18	Ticor 1.28	3.4	9	20	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	4.2	8	68	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
34⅝	19	Tigerint .80	3.2	6	318	25⅝	25	25⅛	
50⅝	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	4.4	7	71	37⅝	36⅝	37½	+ ⅝
32⅝	26½	TimI pfB1.57	5.5		117	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
35⅛	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	4.2	7	44	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	45	Timkn 3	5.0	7	36	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
9	5⅝	TobinP			9	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
34½	17⅝	ToddSh		6	13	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	2.9	9	45	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	46	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	TolEd pf2.36	11.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
24	19⅝	TolEd pf2.21	11.		2	20	20	20	+ ¼
13	7⅝	TonkaCp			176	u13¼	12⅝	13	+ ½
14⅝	8⅝	TootRol .40b	4.3	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo .72	3.1	8	509	23⅛	21½	23	— ⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor s.48	2.4	7	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	Trane s		8	34	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅝	TranUn 2.12	6.5	7	776	32⅝	32⅝	32½	+ ½
30⅝	13⅝	TWC		4	669	18	2	11.	8
1	8	½		1	8	¼	1	8	½
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf1.90	12.		k0onsm	1	5.6	5	738
1	7	⅜		1	7	⅛	1	7	⅜ + ⅛
23⅛	19½	TranInc 2	9.8		33	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	Transco 1.24	4.9	11	169	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
14½	7½	Transcn .60	5.9	6	13	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
103⅝	97¼	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z480	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26⅛	23½	TrGP pf2.50	11.		15	23⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	— ½
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	13	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tranwy 1.60	7.4	5	99	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	828	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	33⅝	Travelr pf2	5.0		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon 1.94e	11.		57	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
30⅛	27	TriCo pf2.50	8.8		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	TriSoM		8	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	TrIoInd .28r	2.1	7	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	TrIoPc .84	4.0	7	79	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Trico .16	1.5	10	44	11	10⅝	10⅝	
24¼	15⅝	Trintyln 1	4.9	8	16	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP 1.42	8.9	7	1467	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
44	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.2	6	485	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
24½	17	TwlnDs 1	5.2	6	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	TycoLab 1	5.6	4	24	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp .45	2.7	8	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42½	21⅛	Tymshr		15	57	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
45⅝	23⅛	UAL 1	3.7	2	949	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	16⅝	UGI 1.64	7.8	7	17	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
r 25⅝		UGI pf 2.75	9.9		z100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14	UMC 1.20	7.7	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	16	UNCRes .40	2.4	4	165	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	586	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
52½	40⅝	UCamp 2.40	4.8	9	64	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.3	6	1402	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	
11⅛	7½	UnCamr .20	1.8		132	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp .21r	5.9	6	87	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	175	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
49	41⅛	UnEl pf4.56	10.		z100	44	44	44	+2
28⅝	25⅝	UnEl pf2.72	10.		6	26⅛	26	26⅛	
86	72½	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	73½	73½	73½	+1
70¼	46⅛	UnOCal 2.60	3.9	7	276	67⅝	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
35	33	UnOCal wi			19	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
66⅛	42½	UPacC 2.30	3.4	11	535	u66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+ ⅝
23⅝	15	UPac pf .47	2.1		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5	Unlroyal		16	305	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
82	42	Unlryl pf8	15.		y940	54	53	54	+ ½
15½	7⅝	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	5	147	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		30	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
40⅝	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	6.0	6	71	u41	40	41	+ ⅞
30¼	28⅛	UFInCal s.90	3.0	9	8	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
23½	13⅝	UnGrIv .16	.8	7	45	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
27	21⅝	Ulllum 2.56	12.	6	27	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
23⅝	19	Ullll pf2.20	11.		z150	20	20	20	+ ¼
22	12½	UniInd .85b	5.4	5	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	UnItInn .22	1.9	5	48	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.2	5	16	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn			24	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	
31⅝	16	UnRefg .84	3.0	5	13	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	14½	USFaS 1.58e	10.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	29	USFId 2.40	6.8	4	58	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
33⅝	23⅛	USGyps 2	6.8	4	71	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.8		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
14½	6⅝	USHom .52	3.9	4	726	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.9	5	72	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.7	5	10	14½	14	14	— ⅛
8	4⅝	US Rty			77	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	19⅝	USShoe 1.48	7.3	5	15	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
38¼	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.1	6	681	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
37	31	USTobc 1.84	5.8	10	13	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
52½	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.9	7	1510	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
40½	101	UTch pf7.32	7.2		2	101	101	101	— ⅜
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.7		1125	50⅝	50⅛	50½	— ⅛
20	17⅝	UnITel 1.44	7.9	7	x348	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
24⅝	22	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.6		x7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12	Unltrod .50	2.1	11	99	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	6.3	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.3	8	50	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.28	6.8	7	35	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
56	40	Uplohn 1.52	3.4	10	264	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ¼
25	17	USLIFE .66	3.0	6	310	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9¼	UslifeFd .96a	10.		13	9½	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.4	10	197	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31½	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.9		2	28¼	28	28¼	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.3	6	219	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	VSI Cp .60	2.6	8	36	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyln .48	6.2	28	36	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Varian .40	2.3	30	87	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Varo .32	3.7	5	100	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26	16⅝	Veeco .50	2.1	8	33	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	4	Vendo			16	5	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Venice			40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	VestSe 1.36e	12.		25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	15	170	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	7	1746	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
55	49⅛	VaEP pf 5	10.		z150	50½	50	50	—1½
104⅝	94⅛	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z340	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
30⅝	25¼	VaEP pf2.90	11.		20	25⅝	d25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
85	74	VaE pf7.72	10.		z200	75½	75	75	—1½
81	70	VaEP pf7.20	10.		z310	69	d68	69	—1
84½	71⅝	VaEP pf7.45	10.		z30	71	d71	71	—1⅜
18⅝	7⅝	Vornado .60	3.2	90	521	u18⅝	17½	18⅝	+1
16	10⅝	Vulcinc .75	5.2	5	8	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	85	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅛
22½	12	Wabash .50	2.9	6	97	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.6	7	11	16½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
7	3½	WachRty			170	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	WalMrt .30	1.1	13	238	26½	26¼	26⅝	—
2	5	¾		2	5	¾	+		⅛
40	28	WikrA g1.60a			7	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.4	7	79	23½	23	23⅛	+ ½
25⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.40	6.0	4	41	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅝	WaltJm 1.80	5.9	6	78	30½	30⅛	30½	
12	10	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z50	10	10	10	— ½
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.9		2	32⅝	32⅝	32½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd		9	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco		4	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
32⅛	21¼	WarnS 1.60	5.6	8	44	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
37⅝	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.9	7	371	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
32½	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.7	9	1195	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	13	51	24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.0	6	22	28	27½	27⅝	
39⅛	30¼	WasN pf2.50	7.4		1	34	34	34	—1⅜
24¼	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	10	22½	22⅛	22⅝	
31⅞	21½	WasteM .70	2.2	12	362	31⅝	29⅝	31½	+1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	1.3	22	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	WayGos .48	8.2	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	16	WayG pf1.60	10.		1	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.6	7	31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.7		10	13	13	13	
38	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.1	14	504	18⅝	17	18⅛	+1⅛
23⅝	22⅝	WelsMk s.80	3.5	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.0	5	32	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
15	10⅛	WelFM 1.25e	8.6	9	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
51½	44⅝	WtPP pf4.50	10.		z200	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
40	31½	WtPIPe 2.80	8.3	6	13	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	WstelT g.80			8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.6	3	129	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	7.8		5	25⅝	25½	25½	
30⅝	23	WnBnc 1.36	4.9	6	209	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	20⅝	WnCoNA .40	1.2	12	509	u33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+1⅛
60⅛	24⅝	WPacln 1	1.7		159	59⅝	58⅛	59½	— ⅛
27⅝	15	WnPubl .88	3.2	11	88	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnlon 1.40	7.5	8	137	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	10.		3	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	12.		18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.6	5	872	17½	17	17⅝	
50½	41½	Wstg pf3.80	9.0		z210	42	42⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Wstvoc 1.32	4.5	8	46	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
24⅝	16	Weyrbrg 1.08	4.7	5	89	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
32⅝	23⅛	Weyerhr 1	3.3	9	663	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.5		9	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅛
41	26⅝	WheelF 1.20	4.3	8	73	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf2	6.6		5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
20½	9	WheelPit		2	46	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.1	7	1373	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.30	4.9	6	116	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC3	7.3		15	41	40½	41	
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt		4	101	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.4	7	309	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	58	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	3.5	13	97	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.6	23	181	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	32	55	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	25½	WinDx 1.44	5.3	8	212	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo		14	130	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ 1	9.5	12	5	10½	10½	10½	
29½	23⅝	WisEP 2.28	9.6	7	128	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
106	93	WisE pf8.90	9.2		z170	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
23	19	WisGas 1.92	9.1	6	65	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.9		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.7	9	26	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	WiscPS 1.62	9.3	7	39	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.0	6	21	24⅛	24	24	
17½	10	WittrR .80	7.4	5	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	WolvrW .30	3.0	6	130	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Womete .60	3.1	9	237	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.8	14	44	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	5.9	6	742	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	5.7		4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5	WorldAir		6	17	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
74⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.6	7	13	66⅛	66	66⅛	
19⅝	9⅛	Wurltzr .48	5.1	5	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain .80	6.4	6	20	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	WyleLb s.40	4.6	7	78	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	3⅛	Wyly		14	189	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	50	Xerox 2.40	4.0	10	1379	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅛	XTRA s .52	2.8	4	84	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
34½	13⅝	Yates .20	.6	6	156	u34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
21⅝	15	ZaleCp 1	5.7	5	43	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.7	10	258	13⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
87	61	Zapata pf 2	2.3		1	u87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+2⅛
12⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	7.5	10	319	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.2	7	74	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, May 22, 1979

AELInd	6	6½	CrosTre	19⅛	20	IwaSoUt	23⅛	24⅛	Pettibon	23 24
AFAProt	7⅝	9½	CultrFed	¾	1⅛	JamWP h	9½	10⅛	PierceSS	10 10⅝
AVMCo	4⅝	4⅝	Cycltron	14	15½	Jonsby	15	15⅛	Pinkrtn	29 30
AddsnW	11⅛	12	DanlyM	19⅝	20⅝	JttlyFd	½	⅞	PlonHiB	21½ 22
AdvRoss	2½	2⅝	DtaDes	13	13⅝	JoslynM	16½	17¼	Plastlne	2⅛ 3⅛
AdvMicr	27½	28⅝	DaytMal	24	26	KaisSt pf	20⅛	21	Posols	6⅝ 7½
AlexAlex	26½	27¼	DeklbAg	25⅝	26½	Kalvar	2½	2⅝	Progrp	1 1⅛
Alicoinc	21⅛	22¼	DeLuxC	30⅝	31½	Kaman	17	17⅝	PbSvNC	11⅛ 12⅛
AllynB	9	10	DelConT	12	13	KmpAm	9⅝	10⅛	PuritBen	18⅝ 19½
AFInCp	23⅝	24½	DeltnlB	23⅝	24⅝	KaleGre	5-16	13-16	PutDCop	8⅝ 8⅝
AFurn	3 13-16	4 1-16	DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛	Kaysam	3	3⅛	QualIns	5⅝ 5⅝
AGreet	11⅝	12⅛	DiaCrys	24	25	KellySv	27	28½	RosenPr	7⅛ 7⅝
AIntGp	50½	51½	DuncCru	32	33½	Keufel	16	17	Raychm	87½ 89½
AMicros	17⅛	17⅝	Docutel	7⅝	7½	Kimball	15⅝	16⅛	Raymod	29 30
AWeldng	16½	17½	DollrGn	8⅝	9⅝	Kingint	16⅛	17⅛	RecoEq	7⅛ 7⅝
Anadite	8	8⅝	Donldsn	21⅛	22⅝	KnapeV	14⅛	15⅛	RoadEx	29 29⅝
AnheusB	22⅝	23⅛	DorchGs	15⅛	15⅝	Krafos	17⅛	18⅛	RobbMy	34½ 36½
AntoCp	7⅝	8⅛	DavlDB	19⅝	20	Lanceln	18⅛	19	Roselon	4⅝ 5⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	3⅞	DunkinD	13⅝	14¼	LandRes	3	3½	Rouse	12 12⅝
ArkWGs	21⅝	22½	Durlron	16	17	LoneCo	22½	23½	RusStov	15⅛ 15⅝
AsdColo	22	22⅝	EatnVnce	5⅛	6	LidStor	6⅛	7	Sadller	3⅝ 4⅛
AllGsLt	15⅛	15⅛	EconLab	21⅛	21⅝	LinBcst	38⅛	39½	ScanDt	2½ 2⅝
BairdCp	8	8½	ElPosEl	10⅝	10½	Loeetrn	11⅛	12⅛	ScrippH	48 51
BancHE	13½	14	ElderBe	8⅛	9	ModsGE	14⅝	15⅛	SelsDelt	12⅛ 12⅝
BkomRt	14⅝	15⅝	EleNucl	4⅝	5⅛	MogelIPet	2⅝	3 1-16	Svcmstr	27⅛ 28⅛
BasicRsg	7⅝	8⅛	ElModul	5½	6½	MairRt h	1 7-16	1 11-16	Shawmt	34⅛ 35⅛
BassFr	16½	17⅛	EnrDev	16⅛	17⅛	Mallkrt	28½	29½	SolidSIS	10 11
BaylsMk	9	9½	Entwlstl	2⅝	3½	MalAsst	20⅝	21⅝	SColWtr	14 14⅝
Beeline	8½	9½	EqtOil	24	25	MaulLP	25	26½	SwGaCp	11 11⅝
BetzLab	32	32⅝	EthonAl	31½	32½	McCorm	14⅛	14⅝	SwEISv	15½ 16⅛
BibbCo	13⅝	14¼	Fabri	¾	1	McQuay	10⅝	11½	Standvn	28½ 29⅛
BirdSon	20½	22	FidUnLl	34½	34⅝	MidsxW	20	21	StdRegs	24½ 25½
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛	FtBkSys	36⅛	37	MdldCop	6⅛	6⅛	StonHP	25½ 26½
BltHllP	23⅝	24½	FtBostn	18⅛	19	MidlRes	3 15-16	4 3-16	SterlSt	5⅝ 6⅛
Bonanzo	3⅝	4	FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅛	MidlBks	26⅛	27⅛	StrawCl	25½ 27
BrookS	28½	30	FtWnFln	5⅛	5½	Miller	27	27⅛	SuperEl	6⅝ 7⅛
BrwTom	22½	23	Flickgr	13⅝	13⅝	MissVlG	14	15	TIME DC	6⅝ 6⅝
Buckbee	6	6½	FloWatU	13-16	1 1-16	MontCol	7⅝	7⅝	Tampax	27⅝ 28⅝
Buckeye	17⅝	18⅝	FloatPnt	14	15	MoorePd	18	19	TecumP	60½ 62½
BurnupS	6½	6⅝	ForestO	17⅛	17⅝	MorgRes	1⅝	2½	Tennant	28 30
CalWtSv	32	33½	Formigli	2½	3⅛	Mostek	25	25½	Tiprary	9⅝ 10⅛
ConradH	2	2½	FrankCo	8½	8⅝	MotchM	16⅛	17⅛	TescoCp	14⅛ 15
CapSwC	13⅝	13⅝	FrankEl	12⅝	12⅝	MotClub	6⅛	6⅝	TrnsOcO	18⅛ 19⅛
CapInAir	3⅝	3⅝	GnRIEst	8½	10	Mueller	22½	23½	TricoPd	51 54
CareCo	7½	8½	GnRelns	82	84	NareCo	22	23½	TrlmOG	5½ 6
CaVtPS	14⅝	15⅝	GovEFn	11⅝	12½	NatGOil	13⅛	14⅛	TysonFd	14½ 15½
ChmLee	23⅝	24⅛	GreenM	11½	12	NwldRE	14	15	UnMcGll	9⅝ 10⅛
ChesUtl	9⅝	10⅛	GrevAdv	35	38	NJNGas	15⅝	15⅝	USSurg	20⅝ 21⅛
CircleF	4⅝	5⅝	GlfIntst	14½	16	NielsnA	24	24½	USTrck	15 15½
CltzUtA	39⅛	40	Gyrodyn	4⅝	5⅝	NielsnB	24	24½	UVaBsh	24½ 25
CltzUtB	34½	35⅛	Hardwk	16⅛	17	NoCorGs	11⅝	12	UpPenP	16⅛ 17½
ClarkJL	27½	29	HraRow	12½	13	NoEOl un	75	76½	VolvGas	10 10½
ClowCp	8⅝	8⅝	HaroGp	21	21⅝	NwINGs	12½	12⅝	VanDus	19⅛ 20
ColoVent	1½	2½	HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛	NwstPS	16⅛	17⅛	Valcro s	9⅛ 9⅝
ConsCIH	23⅛	24⅛	HenrdF	20⅛	21	Noxell	20	20½	VaNBsh	14½ 15
CmlShr	20	22	Holobm	2⅝	2⅝	OgilvyM	20⅛	21	WshEnr	14⅛ 14⅝
CowTel	39½	41½	Hoover	16⅝	16⅝	OhFerro	9⅛	10⅛	WebbRs	18 19
ConPap	61½	62½	HorlzRs	1½	2	OtterTP	20⅛	20⅝	Weldtrn	2⅝ 3
Crowld	14⅛	15⅛	HyatlInt	15½	16½	PCAInt	7⅛	7⅝	WightMg	9⅝ 10⅛
			IndNucl	4⅝	5⅛	PabstB	11⅝	12½	WellsGo	5 5⅝
			Intrnlnd	2⅝	3⅛	PcGaR	19⅝	20½	WtnMfg	4½ 5
			IntelCp	46½	47½	PauleyP	8⅛	9	WmorC	31½ 32⅛
			IntrcEnr	7	8	PeerMf	8½	9⅛	WoodLol	27½ 28⅛
			IntmtGs	13½	14	PenoEnt	15	15½	WWEng	6 11-16 6 15-16
			InBkWsh	8⅝	9⅛	Petrolit	48¼	49⅛	WrightW	5 5⅝
									ZionUto	19⅛ 20⅛

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

125,000,000 F.Fr. LOAN - 7½% - 1972-1987

We hereby inform debenture holders that the amortization on June 15, 1979, for which a nominal amount of F.Fr. 9,000,000 is foreseen, has been entirely carried out through repurchase on the financial market.

Payment of coupons maturing June 15, 1979, will be effected at the following banks:

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg - CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., Amsterdam
BANCO DI ROMA, Rome
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS, Paris
COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt/Main - KREDIETBANK N.V., Brussels
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, London

Amount remaining in circulation following this second amortization
F.Fr. 107,000,000.

The Financial Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

U.S. $50,000,000
Midland International Financial Services B.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1987

Guaranteed on a subordinate basis as to payment of principal and interest by

Midland Bank Limited

For the six months from 21st May, 1979 to 21st November, 1979 the notes will carry an interest rate of 11⅜% per annum. On 21st November, 1979 interest of U.S. $58·14 will be due per U.S. $1,000 note for coupon No. 5. Principal paying agent European-American Bank & Trust Company 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10005 U.S.A.

Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New Issue
May 23, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
Luxembourg

DM 200,000,000
7½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1979/89

Offering Price. 99¾%
Interest 7½% p. a., payable annually on June 1
Maturity. June 1, 1989
Listing Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banco di Roma
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Crédit Lyonnais
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Hardy-Sloman Bank G.m.b.H.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co.s.a.k.
Lazard Frères et Cie
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Reuschel & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
J. H. Stein
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Bank of America International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lazard Frères & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Orion Bank Limited
Gebr. Röchling Bank
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Société Générale
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Barclays Bank International Limited
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Centrale Rabobank
Crédit Commercial de France
Credito Italiano
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Merck, Finck & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Salomon Brothers International
Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

1978 - a successful year for Hypo-Bank.

Marked growth at home and abroad.

Hypo-Bank, Germany's oldest publicly-owned (joint-stock) bank, achieved good results in 1978. The unconsolidated balance sheet total rose to DM 46.5 billion (+17.2%) and Group assets reached DM 64.3 billion (+17.7%), both outpacing the growth rates of the previous year.

The Bank's international business again posted considerable gains. Foreign lendings were up, particularly export-related financings, as were letters of credit, guarantees and documentary business. Despite frequent shifts in currency values, foreign exchange transactions progressed satisfactorily. In line with market conditions Hypo-Bank increased its participation in DM-denominated foreign bonds, but took part in fewer foreign currency issues.

Commensurate with the results attained in 1978, the Bank raised its capital at year-end by DM 60.2 million to DM 421.2 million.

The Bank's subsidiary in Luxembourg, HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A., boosted its balance sheet total by 37% to Lfrs. 56 billion. In its first full calendar year of operations, Hypo-Bank's New York branch succeeded in broadening its client base and service capabilities. The Cayman Islands facility as well as the representative office in Rio de Janeiro also contributed to the overall results.

Through a global network of offices, partnership in ABECOR, and a mobile team of banking professionals, Hypo-Bank offers services worldwide.

For your copy of the 1978 Annual Report, please contact our International Department, Theatinerstrasse 11, D-8000 Munich 2, Tel.: (089) 2366-1, Telex: 0523468, S.W.I.F.T. HYPO DE MM.

Highlights of our consolidated Balance Sheet for 1978		in million DM
Total assets consolidated		64,306
(Total assets unconsolidated)		46,485
Total liquid assets		6,527
Total loans		49,687
Short and medium-term loans to customers	19,176	
Mortgage loans and loans to local authorities	29,553	
Loans to banks	958	
Total deposits and long-term liabilities		60,541
Customer deposits	11,685	
Savings deposits	8,883	
Due to banks	9,437	
Mortgage and local authority bonds issued	30,536	
Capital and reserves		1,562
Share capital	421	
Reserves	1,141	

Modern Banking in the finest Royal Tradition

HYPOBANK
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

NEW YORK, May 22 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.51	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	94-95	73-74
Lead spot, lb	.48-.54	0.31
Copper elect., lb	.87¾-.90⅝	.64⅞
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3880	5.7045
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.39
Silver N.Y., oz	8.584	5.18
Gold N.Y., oz	265.40	180.10
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
May 22, 1979	1,061.10 f	925.00f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
May 22, 1979

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	6.40	6.40	6.38	6.37	—0.03
May	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.00	—0.03

Est. sales: 122 sales Mon. 107

Total open interest Mon. 1,536 up 33 from Fri.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	149.90	150.00	149.00	149.83	—0.55
Jul	153.60	153.75	152.55	153.25	—0.76
Sep	157.00	157.00	156.00	156.62	—0.88
Dec	154.00	154.00	153.10	153.50	—1.40
Mar	150.00	150.00	149.25	149.90	—1.10
May	149.50	150.00	149.50	149.95	—1.55

Est. sales: 1,065 sales Mon. 1,478

Total open interest Mon. 10,132 up 374 from Fri.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	7.76	7.82	7.75	7.80	+0.05
Sep	8.27	8.32	8.26	8.29	+0.04
Oct	8.47	8.51	8.46	8.46	+0.01
Mar	9.30	9.34	9.29	9.31	+0.04
May	9.56	9.57	9.55	9.58	+0.03
Jul	9.79	9.79	9.77	9.78	.
Sep	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.01
Oct	10.10	10.12	10.09	10.11	+0.06

Est. sales: 2,250 sales Mon. 3,507

Total open interest Mon. 36,638 up 1,215 from Fri.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	151.05	153.20	150.25	152.50	+1.05
Sep	153.60	155.40	152.50	154.65	+0.40
Dec	156.25	158.00	155.50	157.20	+0.05
Mar	157.50	159.35	157.00	158.60	—0.10
May	158.70	158.70	158.70	159.75	—0.05

Est. sales: 1,660 sales Mon. 2,221

Total open interest Mon. 6,857 up 481 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	101.30	102.30	101.05	102.10	+0.60
Sep	102.30	103.00	102.10	103.00	.
Nov	100.80	101.50	100.50	101.50	—0.20
Jan	99.00	99.50	98.35	99.50	+0.65
Mar	99.00	100.00	98.95	100.00	+0.50
Jul	100.25	100.35	100.25	101.25	+1.00

Est. sales: 400 sales Mon. 369

Total open interest Mon. 7,626 up 8 from Fri.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	61.80	62.25	60.90	61.05	—0.55
Oct	62.81	63.20	62.05	62.26	—0.49
Dec	62.45	62.70	62.00	62.02	—0.18
Mar	63.30	63.60	62.90	62.90	—0.20
May	64.35	64.35	64.35	63.90	—0.05
Jul	65.45	65.45	65.45	64.90	—0.25
Oct	65.50	65.50	65.50	64.70	.

Est. sales: 5,050 sales Mon. 6,394

Total open interest Mon. 38,705 up 60 from Fri.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	82.10	84.55	82.10	84.60	+0.95
Jul	83.50	85.90	82.20	85.65	+0.90
Sep	83.80	86.85	83.80	86.70	+0.80
Dec	85.20	87.75	85.10	87.70	+0.90
Jan	85.90	86.00	85.68	87.90	+0.90
Mar	85.80	88.20	85.80	88.15	+0.85
May	86.60	86.70	86.60	88.40	+0.80
Jul	86.50	86.60	86.50	88.65	+0.85
Sep	87.05	87.75	86.60	88.85	+0.85
Dec	87.00	88.00	87.00	89.20	+0.85
Jan	87.90	87.90	87.90	89.25	

Est. sales: 7,800 sales Mon. 7,458

Total open interest Mon. 46,982 up 430 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	863.00	876.00	848.00	871.00	+16.00
Jun	861.00	871.80	861.00	871.80	+20.00
Jul	857.00	890.00	853.00	879.00	+20.00
Sep	870.00	893.60	870.00	893.60	+20.00
Dec	891.00	913.80	890.50	913.80	+20.00
Jan	899.00	920.00	898.00	920.00	+20.00
Mar	911.50	932.40	910.50	932.40	+20.00
May	923.00	944.90	923.00	944.90	+20.00
Jul	935.00	948.20	934.50	957.40	+20.00
Sep	949.00	956.50	949.00	969.90	+20.00
Dec	969.50	985.00	969.50	989.40	+20.00
Jan	975.80	975.00	975.00	995.70	+20.00
Mar	988.00	997.00	988.00	108.20	+20.00

Est. sales: 25,000 sales Mon. 16,108

Total open interest Mon. 178,287 off 606 from Fri.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	447.00	447.00	447.00	444.00	.
Jul	442.50	449.00	442.50	443.30	— 2.40
Oct	448.70	448.70	442.50	443.30	— 2.40
Jan	446.50	448.50	443.50	444.50	— 2.70
Apr	448.50	448.50	446.50	446.40	— 2.70

Est. sales: 1,856 sales Mon. 1,953

Total open interest Mon. 8,952 off 189 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	268.00	268.50	265.30	265.80	— 1.70
Jul	270.00	270.50	268.20	268.30	— 1.70
Aug	272.70	273.20	270.00	270.60	— 1.80
Oct	278.00	278.20	275.20	275.48	— 1.90
Dec	282.80	283.20	280.00	280.30	— 2.00
Feb	287.00	288.30	285.20	285.20	— 2.10
Apr	292.80	293.00	289.90	290.18	— 2.10
Jun	297.60	298.20	294.70	295.10	— 2.00
Aug	302.00	302.00	300.00	300.10	— 2.00
Oct	307.00	307.00	305.50	305.10	— 2.00
Dec	311.90	313.80	310.20	310.10	— 2.00
Feb	316.80	316.80	315.50	315.10	— 2.00

Est. sales: 29,800 sales Mon. 37,692

Total open interest Mon. 174,839 up 1,- 269 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
May 22, 1979

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	3.61	3.63	3.60½	3.63	+.02½
Sep	3.65	3.66¾	3.63¾	3.66½	+.03
Dec	3.76	3.78	3.75	3.77½	+.03½
Mar	3.84½	3.86½	3.84	3.86½	+.03½
May	3.85¼	3.86	3.83¾	3.86	+.03½

Sales Mon. 7,060.

Total open interest Mon. 34,776, off 509 from Fri.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	2.68¼	2.68¾	2.66¼	2.67¼	—.00¼
Sep	2.70¼	2.70¾	2.69¼	2.69¾	—.00¼
Dec	2.72½	2.73	2.71	2.72	—.00¼
Mar	2.80½	2.81	2.79	2.80	—.00¼
May	2.86½	2.86½	2.84¾	2.85½	—.00¼
Jul	2.90	2.90	2.87½	2.88½	.

Sales Mon. 32,274.

Total open interest Mon. 165,326, up 3,- 475 from Fri.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	7.42	7.44	7.37¼	7.42	+.02
Aug	7.46½	7.48	7.42	7.46½	+.02
Sep	7.38	7.38½	7.33	7.35¼	—.01¼
Nov	7.28	7.29	7.24	7.27	—.01
Jan	7.39	7.39½	7.34	7.37¼	—.00½
Mar	7.51	7.51½	7.46½	7.49	—.01
May	7.58	7.58½	7.54	7.55½	—.02½
Jul	7.62½	7.62½	7.60½	7.61	.

Sales Mon. 32,908.

Total open interest Mon. 110,842, up 4,- 000 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	196.00	197.00	195.00	196.70	+1.60
Aug	196.50	198.00	196.30	197.70	+1.30
Sep	197.50	198.50	196.70	197.50	+ .80
Oct	197.00	197.20	195.50	196.50	— .10
Dec	199.00	199.00	197.00	197.70	— .20
Jan	200.00	200.00	198.60	199.10	+ .10
Mar	202.30	203.00	201.80	202.00	— .10
May	203.50	204.00	202.00	203.30	— .10
Jul	205.50	205.50	204.00	204.00	.

Sales Mon. 9,129.

Total open interest Mon. 48,358, up 438 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	26.52	26.65	26.20	26.29	— .18
Aug	26.75	26.75	26.35	26.41	— .22
Sep	26.70	26.70	26.35	26.40	— .18
Oct	26.40	26.45	26.10	26.25	— .12
Dec	26.39	26.39	26.00	26.12	— .17
Jan	26.25	26.25	26.05	26.12	— .16
Mar	26.30	26.30	26.10	26.18	— .20
May	26.45	26.45	26.15	26.25	— .10
Jul	26.40	26.40	26.20	26.23	— .12
Aug	26.35	26.35	26.20	26.20	.

Sales Mon. 10,471.

Total open interest Mon. 56,880, up 867 from Fri.

OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	1.54¾	1.55¼	1.53	1.54¼	—.00½
Sep	1.61	1.61¼	1.59½	1.59¾	—.01¼
Dec	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.66	—.00¾
Mar	1.72¾	1.72¾	1.71¼	1.71½	—.01½
Jul	1.73	1.73½	1.72½	1.72½	.

Sales Mon. 425.

Total open interest Mon. 4,936, up 35 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	73.35	73.85	72.75	73.40	— .05
Aug	71.90	72.45	71.47	72.40	+ .48
Oct	70.45	70.60	69.75	70.42	+ .22
Dec	71.10	71.40	70.50	71.05	+ .20
Jan	71.35	71.65	71.00	71.40	+ .05
Feb	72.10	72.25	71.37	71.70	— .12
Apr	72.40	72.55	71.75	72.12	— .28
Jun	73.10	73.55	72.85	73.20	— .15
Aug	.	.	.	72.80	— .20
Oct	72.47	72.47	72.20	72.20	— .30

Est. sales: 32,165; sales Mon. 22,155.

Total open interest Mon. 65,078, off 35 from Fri.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	84.20	84.65	83.40	84.62	+ .80
Sep	83.90	84.50	83.50	84.45	+ .73
Oct	82.45	83.90	82.90	83.82	+ .87
Nov	84.25	84.80	83.70	84.80	+ .95
Jan	85.25	85.95	84.95	85.85	+ .60
Mar	85.50	85.90	85.00	85.72	+ .47
Apr	85.60	85.85	85.50	85.85	+ .35
May	86.25	86.50	85.75	86.50	+ .25

Est. sales: 5,252; sales Mon. 3,230.

Total open interest Mon. 20,162, off 149 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	46.35	46.35	45.55	45.70	— .37
Jul	46.35	46.45	45.32	45.47	— .70
Aug	42.90	43.10	42.27	42.37	— .60
Oct	39.80	39.95	39.10	39.12	— .63
Dec	40.80	40.80	39.80	40.12	— .48
Feb	41.40	41.40	40.25	40.30	— .60
Apr	39.35	39.35	38.87	39.00	— .12
Jun	.	.	.	39.87	— .78
Jul	.	.	.	41.30	— .70

Est. sales: 5,771; sales Mon. 5,322.

Total open interest Mon. 26,488, up 312 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	50.50	50.50	48.30	49.15	—1.05
Jul	49.20	49.90	47.45	48.07	— .95
Aug	47.50	47.80	46.00	46.42	— .82
Feb	52.00	52.35	50.60	51.52	— .10
Mar	51.60	51.60	50.30	50.80	— .32
May	51.05	51.50	50.80	51.05	— .45
Jul	.	.	.	51.80	+ .05
Aug	51.00	51.00	50.35	50.40	— .40

Est. sales: 4,962; sales Mon. 5,197.

Total open interest Mon. 11,745, up 221 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	49.02	49.05	49.02	49.05	— .47
Jun	53.10	53.20	52.80	52.90	— .05
Jul	50.65	50.65	50.40	50.40	— .20
Aug	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	.
Sep	.	.	.	46.10	.
Oct	.	.	.	45.25	.
Nov	.	.	.	44.00	.
Dec	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	.
Jan	.	.	.	45.50	.

Sales Mon. 94.

Total open interest Mon. 1,827, up 22 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	52.20	52.20	51.45	51.85	— .55
Jul	56.00	56.35	56.00	56.00	.
Aug	.	.	.	57.00	— .05
Sep	58.10	58.40	58.10	58.40	+ .40
Oct	.	.	.	56.90	.
Nov	.	.	.	61.00	.
Dec	62.60	62.80	62.40	62.40	+ .15

Est. sales: 55; sales Mon. 177.

Total open interest Mon. 724, off 56 from Fri.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	236.90	237.00	235.00	235.90	+3.90
Sep	225.50	225.70	223.20	223.90	+1.50
Nov	211.40	212.00	210.00	210.50	+ .40
Jan	210.00	210.00	209.50	210.00	.
Mar	211.30	211.30	211.30	211.30	— .40

Est. sales: 2,441; sales Mon. 1,918.

Total open interest Mon. 7,728, up 525 from Fri.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	201.50	202.60	199.00	200.00	— .70
Sep	202.60	203.30	200.90	201.50	— .30
Nov	200.20	201.00	199.20	199.40	— .40
Jan	201.70	202.30	200.50	200.70	— .60
Mar	204.00	204.50	202.80	203.50	— .50
May	.	.	.	204.00	— .50
Jul	.	.	.	203.10	— .20
Sep	.	.	.	203.10	— .20
Nov	203.50	203.50	203.00	203.00	.

Sales: Mon. 519.

Total open interest Mon. 3,840, up 45 from Fri.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	90.38	90.49	90.35	90.47	+.10
Sep	90.47	90.63	90.47	90.61	+.13
Dec	90.60	90.78	90.58	90.76	+.18
Mar	90.68	90.89	90.68	90.87	+.20
Jun	90.71	90.91	90.71	90.90	+.19
Sep	90.75	90.92	90.75	90.91	+.16
Dec	90.77	90.95	90.77	90.95	+.20
Mar	90.81	90.95	90.81	90.92	+.13

Est. sales: 6,905; sales Mon. 4,258.

Total open interest Mon. 61,616, off 73 from Fri.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	85-27	86-21	85-26	86-19	+21
Sep	85-24	86-17	85-24	86-16	+21
Dec	85-27	86-19	85-26	86-17	+21
Mar	85-29	86-18	85-29	86-17	+20
Jun	85-29	86-18	85-29	86-16	+21
Sep	85-29	86-15	85-29	86-15	+22
Dec	85-20	86-10	85-20	86-09	+18
Mar	85-22	86-05	85-22	86-05	+17
Jun	85-17	86-03	85-17	86-02	+18
Sep	85-16	86-00	85-16	86-00	+18
Dec	85-11	85-30	85-11	85-29	+17

Sales: Mon. 2,877 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 65,332, up 92 from Fri.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	88-15	89-08	88-15	89-08	+24
Sep	88-21	89-13	88-21	88-13	+24
Dec	88-27	89-19	88-27	88-18	+23
Mar	89-00	89-23	89-00	89-22	+23
Jun	89-00	89-22	89-00	89-22	+22
Sep	88-31	89-22	88-31	89-22	+23
Dec	89-05	89-21	89-04	89-20	+23
Mar	89-00	89-19	89-00	89-19	+21
Jun	88-31	89-18	88-31	89-18	+22
Sep	89-02	89-19	89-02	89-19	+23
Dec	89-17	89-18	89-17	89-18	+23

Sales Mon. 5,630 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 47,508, off 1,068 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	10.48	10.48	10.39	10.41	— .11
Sep	10.70	10.70	10.57	10.59	— .15
Dec	10.64	10.64	10.53	10.53	— .14
Mar	10.59	10.60	10.52	10.52	— .11
Jun	10.50	10.50	10.46	10.46	— .11
Sep	.	.	.	10.40	— .09

Sales Mon. 200 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 1,955, up 29 from Fri.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
13⅝	9⅝	AAR .38	3.7	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
6⅜	3½	AAV .29e	7.0	6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅝	APS .44	5.3	6	46	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17⅝	7	AVC		4	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	17	AVX .50	1.5	11	37	32½	30⅝	32½	+1½
7⅝	3⅝	AZL		13	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf .40b	4.5	6	42	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Action			22	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅝	7¼	ActonCp .30	3.0	6	20	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	7½	AdamR .12	.9	10	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
28⅝	13¼	AdobeO .20	.8	24	82	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	AegisCp		6	47	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	9½	AeroFlo .30a	1.8	4	15	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
7⅞	3	Aeronca			33	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
7¼	5⅜	AffiCap .10e	1.5	25	11	6½	6⅜	6½	
7⅝	5⅛	AffilHsp .28	4.9	9	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	16¼	AffilPub .80	3.5	8	2	23	23	23	
9⅝	5¾	AfterSix .32	5.3	6	4	6	6	6	
8	4⅛	AlskAir .20r	4.1	3	38	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9⅞	5	Alcolac .18	2.1	7	10	8½	8⅜	8⅝	
8½	2⅞	AllegA wtO			19	4¾	4½	4¾	
11⅞	5⅜	AlmySt .20e	2.9	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Alphain .10e	1.0	13	33	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
2	13-16	AltecCp		16	71	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
8⅜	6⅝	Altec pf			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12	AlterFd .50	3.0	6	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
71½	31¼	Amdhl .40	1.0	13	201	41⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
17	6⅝	AmAgro		9	1	15	15	15	
10⅞	6⅝	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
40½	22	AmBrd wt			4	31½	31⅜	31½	
11	7⅝	ABusPd .40	4.0	7	7	10	10	10	
6¼	2	AmCapCp			64	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ½
11⅝	7	AGarPd .34	3.8	8	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	AIntPict			16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	AIsraeli .09e	2.3	3	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	6½	AMzeA .48	4.5	7	30	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	30⅝	AmMfg 1.90i	5.1	6	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅝	AMdBld s		17	59	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	8¼	AMotin .30	2.3	6	50	13½	13	13¼	— ⅜
34	22⅜	AmPetf 2.20	6.8	8	51	32½	31⅜	32½	+1¼
14⅜	7⅝	APrecs .40	4.3	6	11	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11⅞	5⅛	AScIE .04e	.6		28	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
18⅝	12½	AmSeaf .40	3.2	11	5	12½	12½	12½	
15¼	8	AmTec .50a	5.6	4	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Andrea .14e	3.5	9	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
18⅝	8½	AngloC .18e	1.2	8	49	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
20⅞	7⅜	Anken .52	2.5	11	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
11⅝	6⅛	Anthony .40	3.8	4	72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	7½	ApIDta .16	1.9	7	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	5¾	ApldDev		18	359	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ½
30⅝	14⅝	AqutCd g.47			44	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
15⅛	7	Armin .12	.8	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10¾	6	ArrowA .20	2.5	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
14¼	6⅝	Arundel		6	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
20⅝	12	Asamer g.30			45	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅝	1⅞	AtlsCM .05e	1.7	14	24	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp wt			11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr .12b	2.0	6	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
32½	18⅝	Augat .44	1.4	14	26	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn			583	5¾	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
4¼	1⅝	AutmRod			9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	28⅜	AutoSw 1.20	2.8	11	3	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
8½	4⅛	AVEMC .34	6.3	5	17	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
25	16¾	Avondl 1.20	7.2	10	2	16⅞	d16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
19¼	7⅞	Aydin		11	17	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
		— B—B—B —							
2⅜	⅞	BRT			37	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	BTU		15	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
15	9	Badger .70	6.7	5	7	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Baker .20	5.0		2	4	4	4	
34	18⅝	Baldor .28	1.1	12	54	26⅛	25⅝	26	
7⅝	5⅛	BaldwS .32a	4.6		1	7	7	7	
20⅝	15¼	BanFd 1.62e	9.1		7	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt			5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
11½	7	Banistr s.40			18	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay			2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa .12	3.0	17	5	4	4	4	
11	3⅞	BarnesE		13	6	7	6¾	7	+ ½
13	6⅝	Barnwl .20	2.2		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	12	BarryR .20b	1.0	11	54	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
9⅞	3⅜	BarthS		13	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
5⅝	2½	Bartons		20	1	3	3	3	
6⅛	2⅝	BaruchF		31	44	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Barwick			10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
7⅛	2½	BergEnt		5	100	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
9⅞	5⅜	BergnB .24	2.5	7	40	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	BraB pf1.15	7.0		2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
8½	2⅜	BernzO			15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Berven			25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2	BethCp			5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅛	4⅝	Beverly .06e	1.0	9	94	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ¼
13⅝	8	BicPen .48	4.9	7	36	10	9⅝	9¾	
9⅞	8	BigVSp s .24	2.9	6	7	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
28	17⅝	BinkMf 1b	5.3	6	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Blessng .54	7.0	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26	11½	Blount .48	2.1	6	9	22½	22⅛	22½	— ¼
6¼	3⅝	BodinAp			88	6⅛	6	6	
15	6⅝	BoltBer .20	1.6		2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	BowVall g.10			71	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	— ½
9	3	Bowmar		26	96	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
24	12⅞	Bowne .48b	2.4	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13⅝	5½	BradldN .26	2.6	8	200	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Branch .20	5.0	3	2	4	4	4	
22⅝	8¼	Braniff wt			5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13	Brascn g 1a			618	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅞
16¾	5⅜	BreezeCp .57t	5.4	6	5	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅝	11½	BristBr .60	3.0	8	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19½	10	BrooksP .44	2.7	9	1	16½	16½	16½	
8⅛	1	BrownCo wt			135	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
36	24⅝	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
37⅝	23⅝	BrnFB 1.16	3.5	11	8	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
5	4	BrnF pf .40	9.4		12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	10⅝	Buell .50	4.4	5	9	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Burgess			2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15⅝	8⅝	Burnsin .60	5.5	7	29	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
18	10	CK Pet .16	1.2	28	115	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	CDI		7	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
16⅝	6⅝	CHB Fd .57t	8.0	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	.9	9	169	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	CRS .30	2.9	6	5	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	CSE 1.20	6.3	5	14	19⅝	19	19	
29⅝	12¼	CWTran .70	3.0	5	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
9	4⅜	CagleA .05e	.6	4	x11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor .40a	2.1	7	75	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
54⅞	26	CalPtC 2	3.8	7	72	53⅛	51⅜	52	—1⅜
24¼	11⅞	Camco .30	1.3	11	26	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ¼
6⅜	4	CmpChb g			8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	CdnHmst g			324	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
10½	5⅛	CdMarc g.30			67	9	8⅞	9	
19⅞	12⅝	CdnMer g			4	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
32½	14⅝	CdnOcc g.58a			4	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
103⅝	48	CdnSupO g			153	100	99	99	—1
6⅜	3⅝	CapitlFd .20	5.3	4	23	3⅞d	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Caresso .05e	1.5	8	41	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	25	Carnat 1.50	5.6	8	x199	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
19	11⅝	CaroEn 1.20	6.5	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12	5⅜	CarrolDv		8	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
23⅞	19½	CasFd 1.40a	8.2		6	19½	19½	19½	
14½	6⅛	Cavitrn .10e	.8	13	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CelluCft		5	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
38⅝	32⅛	CenM pf3.50	11.		z80	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½
6⅜	5½	CentSe .65	11.		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	12⅞	Cenvill 1.20	7.4	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6½	2⅝	CertifCo		10	98u	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec .08	1.7	9	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	6¼	ChadMl .60	9.1	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	ChampHo		13	203	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	ChartM s		5	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
30⅝	19½	ChlRv 1.60a	8.0	12	7	20	20	20	
37	15⅝	ChiefDv ple			39	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	ChildWld		6	10	10½	10⅛	10½	
12⅝	6½	ChilinCp .30	4.3	4	1	7	7	7	
18⅝	13	CircleK 1	6.0	8	88	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅛	7⅝	Citation .56	5.3	7	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	10⅝	CityGas .92	7.1	6	18	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
6	3	Clabir .14b	3.7	9	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Clarmt .30e	3.0		7	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3⅜	ClarkC .18e	3.1	7	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat		6	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
16⅝	14	Clausng s		5	13	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu .16e	4.0	12	1	4	4	4	
22⅝	14⅝	Colemn .92	5.1	7	9	18	18	18	
21⅜	9⅛	ColCml		64	122	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
14⅜	6⅝	Colwell .60	4.2	10	154	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
34¼	22⅝	Cominc g 2			39	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¼
23⅝	15⅝	ComAll .40	2.1	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¼	ComMtl .60	3.4	4	25	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
35⅛	13⅝	Comdint		8	40	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Compo s.20	1.9	13	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD		7	17	2	1⅞	2	
26⅝	10⅝	Conchm .80	4.0	7	43	20	19	19⅝	+1⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ConcrdF		6	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	Condec .30f	3.0	5	15	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm		4	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5½	3½	Conray .16	4.0	4	15	4	3⅞	4	
12⅝	5⅜	ConsOG		36	11	10⅝		10⅜	— ⅜
		ConsOG rt			322	7-64	3-64	5-64	
11½	8⅝	ConsRef .60	6.2	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	ContMtl		5	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13-16	¼	ContTel wt			74	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
11⅛	5⅜	CookIn .20e	3.5	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	13⅝	CookP .15f		20	29	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
6½	2⅝	CoopJr .10e	3.0		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅝	13	CoreLb .28	1.2	17	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
31⅝	14⅛	Corniius .80	4.0	10	49	21¼	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
5½	2⅝	Cramer			10	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
21½	9½	CrestOil .24a	1.1	26	210	21½	20⅝	21½	— ¼
10⅝	9½	CrestOil wt			4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	18	Cromsl 1.40	5.2	4	15	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
32½	23	CrossAT 1.20	4.3	10	71	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	CrowlM .50	6.3	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
80⅝	20⅝	CwnCP .40a	.8	4	122	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3½	CrownC .20	4.8	4	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	7⅝	Crownin g			8	7⅝d	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	9¼	CrutcR .36	2.6	18	68	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
32¼	14⅝	CrystlO .60	2.0	44	42	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
29⅝	15	CubicCp .60	3.6	14	46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
22½	16¼	Curtice 1.10	6.0	5	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
5	2⅞	DCL		6	118	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	DWG .35t	13.	7	52	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	Damson			53	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Datapd .30	2.1	8	126	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9	DayMn .25e	1.8	24	718	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Decoratr .24	8.7	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	DelLabs .48	3.4	14	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅝	6	DelhiO .07e	.5	17	42	14	13⅝	14	
9⅝	7	DellwdF .60	7.5	9	2	8	8	8	
22	15⅝	DenTal .20	.9	17	36	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
23⅝	21⅝	Depsitr s1.40	5.8	6	5	u24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	DesgnJw			12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅝	9	DevCpA		3	45	u17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
20⅝	17¼	DevonGp s		4	z650	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Diplcon		.39	73	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Diodes			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36	14	Documat		11	37	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
130⅝	52⅝	DomeP g			233	128⅝	126⅝	127⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	29	DomeP wt			131	32¼	31⅝	32	— ¼
23⅝	15⅝	Domtr g1.80a			420	u24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt 1.68	9.5		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12¼	8	DrivHarr			12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
14⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.8	8	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
1⅝	13-16	Dunlop .08r	5.8	6	x10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	DplxPd .80	4.4	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b	4.1	10	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Dynicln		200	547	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer .72	3.1	7	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —							
7	3⅝	EAC .21e	5.7		8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	EECO .24	2.0	10	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	11¼	EarthRes 1	5.2	8	49	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
21⅝	16½	EsinCo 1.20	6.9	6	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			1	2½	2½	2½	
21½	14⅝	EDO .60	3.2	8	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	Ehren .10a	.7	11	241	u14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	3	ElAudD		3	80	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
24¼	15⅝	Electrog 1	5.8	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
36½	22⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.3	7	11	32½	32	32½	+ ¼
9½	6⅝	EmrRd		5	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs .24	3.1	17	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ero Ind			2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
18	11¼	EsqRd .57e	3.6	5	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	EtzLav .10e	2.0	18	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.7	10	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Execlve		9	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.1		70	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	10	FabInd s		4	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	FairTex		4	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	2½	FairmC .15	2.0	29	42	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
16½	9	FamDir .36	3.1	7	2	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2¼	FamRc		6	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.1	8	25	11½	11¼	11⅝	
21	12⅝	FedMort .60	3.4		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	FedRt 1.36	8.6	15	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	FedRes		18	147	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.8	16	33	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
16	11⅝	FinGen .48b	2.9	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	FinGnA .40b	3.6		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	FtSLSh 1b	4.9	4	23	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
18½	10	FischrP 1t	8.1	6	7	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FitchGE 1.80	10.	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Flagg		11	111	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnl		5	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	18⅝	FlightSf s		16	108	u19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	FlaRck .21e	2.4	4	43	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	7	FlowGen		11	19	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
16½	10⅝	Flowers .44	3.5	7	18	12½	12½	12½	
19⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		13	11	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Foodrm .50	6.9	4	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 13)

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—36

AetnaLfe wi, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Am Credit, ApacheCp s, Barber Oil, BlissLou, Buff Forge, Burl North, CompRdLk wi, CoastSt Gas, CslStGs pfA, ConnGnIns n, Cyprus Min, DomeMin g, Fairch Cam, FreeprtMin wi, GiddLewis, Horizon Cp, NLT Corp, Opelika, PhilipsPet, PitnyB pr2.12wi, ProdResh s, SeabWld Air, SparinFd, StdOilOh, StorerBrd, Teleprompt, Tonka Corp, UnPacCp, UnEnRes, Vornado Inc, WnCoNAm, Yates Ind, ZapataCp pf

NEW LOWS—31

AnchHock s, Armour pf, BellCda gs, DaytPL pfD, Dravo Corp, DukeP pfM, Duq 7.20pf, ElMemMg, Fischb Mre, JerCeP 11pf, JerCe 8.75pf, McDer 2.20pf, MetEd pfJ, MetEd pfH, NYS 8.48pf, NIM 4.10pf, NorInd PS, PaPL 8.00pf, PetrieSt, Pfizer, PhilipMorr wi, PortG 2.60pf, PSEG 7.40pf, Rich Merr, SCarEG pf, Superscope, TraGPL 2.50pf, VaEP 2.98pf, VaEP 7.20pf, VaEP 7.45pf, WaynGos pf

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
May 22, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
AmTT	449,000	58⅝	+ ¼
CaesarsWld	371,000	66	—3⅝
NLT Corp	338,300	28⅝	+1⅝
Sterl Drug	321,700	20⅝	+ ¼
BankAmer	278,000	25½	+ ⅛
Fla Gas	268,300	45¼	+ ¾
Kennecott	267,500	24⅝	+1⅜
BallyMfg	266,300	75⅝	+1¼
Amer Hess	263,400	37	+1⅝
Franklin Mt	258,400	9	+ ½
Greyhound	257,800	15	+ ¼
Schera Plgh	252,900	29⅝	
Schlumbrg s	252,200	70⅝	+1⅛
Squibb Corp	245,200	29⅛	— ⅛
Exxon	237,800	52⅝	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.40	29.03
Advanced	868	838
Volume Up (in millions)	18.88	15.84
Declined	586	610
Volume Down (in millions)	8.47	7.53
Unchanged	443	445
Total Issues	1,897	1,893
New highs	36	40
New lows	31	32

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	840.44	848.41	837.23	845.37	+2.94
20 Trn	231.11	234.17	230.28	233.49	+1.95
15 Utl	100.68	101.01	99.97	100.41	—0.64
65 Stk	288.52	291.25	287.27	290.14	+0.91

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.93	99.45	100.51	+0.27
Industrials	112.51	110.86	112.04	+0.42
Utilities	49.07	48.41	48.76	—0.25
Finance	12.08	11.87	12.03	+0.11
Transp.	14.54	14.32	14.51	+0.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.65	56.32	56.65	+0.24
Industrials	62.70	62.30	62.70	+0.30
Transp.	46.68	46.28	46.68	+0.39
Utilities	37.65	37.52	37.63	Unch.
Finance	59.48	59.01	59.48	+0.48

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 21	136,019	312,228	1,103
May 18	124,574	277,896	794
May 17	121,950	292,490	1,202
May 16	132,304	272,381	2,136
May 15	148,775	295,853	1,987

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	196,800	44½	+3¼
IntrCtyGs g	155,500	11⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	110,500	1⅞	+ ⅛
Solitron	102,000	4⅝	+ ½
GtBas Pet	100,400	7⅝	
HouOilM	72,400	18¼	+ ⅛
Tubos Mex	71,900	31⅝	+2½
Brascan g	61,800	20⅝	+1⅞
Auto Train	58,300	5½	+ ⅜
Macrod Ind	56,900	1⅞	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.48	3.50
Advanced	318	294
Volume Up (in millions)	1.98	1.78
Declined	252	271
Volume Down (in millions)	0.97	1.25
Unchanged	234	243
Total Issues	804	808
New highs	N.A.	18
New lows	N.A.	11

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
181.80	180.96	181.75	+0.57

Fed May Retreat in Battle of the Bulge

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT) — Burgeoning individual tax payments are largely responsible for an April-May "bulge" in the money supply which is creating problems for the nation's money managers, according to a number of private and Federal Reserve economists.

Several analysts have said the recent surge in the nation's cash aggregate might force the Fed to tighten monetary policy another notch by raising its target interest rates. But because of this tax-caused bulge, the policy-making arm of the Federal Reserve, the Open Market Committee, is expected to moderate or reject any moves toward greater monetary restraint at their meeting today.

Some analysts, including key Fed economists, argue that the April surge in the money supply, which was up nearly 19 percent at an annual rate, resulted primarily from a buildup of checking account balances by individuals who owed additional taxes. They say the swelling will turn into a contraction as the tax checks clear.

While the tax-filing deadline for U.S. residents remains April 15, over the last three years there has been sharp increases in the number of taxpayers owing money to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount they owed.

Taxes due above the withheld total have amounted to about $26 billion so far this year, up about $3.6 billion, or more than 16 percent, from last year, according to Treasury figures compiled by Thomas Lawler, associate economist at Chase Manhattan.

In 1978, taxes due were $22.4 billion, up more than 20 percent from 1977, when the spurt began. Prior to 1977, when such payments were $19 billion, the total had been steady at about $15 billion each year.

This year, the IRS received 3.5 million more individual checks in the last week of the filing period than it received in the comparable period last year. The IRS attempts to deposit the checks within three to seven days, an IRS spokesman said. But "the sheer volume of opening envelopes and processing the checks" caused some delays, he added.

Realizing they face large tax payments, individuals begin increasing their checking account balances in early April, swelling M-1, which consists of currency in circulation and in checking accounts. And the money remains in the accounts until the checks clear a day or two after the IRS deposits them. The longer the process takes, the longer the funds remain in individual accounts, increasing the basic money supply.

Seriously Concerned

While many economists historically have considered the money supply a key determinent of business activity, supposedly representing the amount of money readily available for spending, they have become seriously concerned in recent months that M-1 is not doing its job because of distorting technical factors such as the tax problem.

Mr. Lawler, as well as a number of other economists, including some at the Fed, believe that for the last two or three years the heavy individual tax payments have been the most serious distorting factor in the April-May period.

Adjusted for the tax-induced increase, the underlying rate of expansion was probably between 6 and 7 percent, he estimated, in line with the Fed's growth-rate target.

Norway Raises Oil Reserves Estimate 14%

STAVANGER, Norway, May 22 (Reuters) — Norway raised today its estimate of proven recoverable reserves on its continental shelf south of the 62nd parallel by 14 percent to about 1.6 billion tons of oil equivalents from 1.4 billion tons estimated last year.

In its annual report, the the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate said it raised its estimate mainly due to reserves in new fields.

The report puts a lower and upper limit of two billion to three billion tons on total Norwegian reserves, including those neither proven nor assessed, against two billion tons last year.

Production from proven commercial fields should reach 60 million tons of oil equivalent in the early 1980s and hold this level before tapering off after around 1989. But, if production is included from fields not yet being exploited, annual output could hit 80 million tons in 1989 before tailing away, it said.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.30
Albert Heijn	96.50
Algembank	345.50
Amrobank	70.60
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	22.80
Heineken	86.00
H.V.A.	51.10
Hoogovens	32.60
K.L.M.	106.50
Nat. Nedder	111.20
Pakhoed	44.50
Philips	24.20
Robeco	161.00
Rolinco	131.00
Rorento	121.40
Royal Dutch	135.80
Unilever	122.20
Van Ommer	177.00
VMF-Stork	42.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,530
GBL (B.lamb)	1,745
Cockerill	534
Electrobel	6,810
GB-Inno-BM	2,700
Hoboken	2,885
Petrofina	4,490
Ph. Gevaert	1,274
Soc. Generale	2,095
Solvay	2,615
Un. Miniere	840

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	49.60
B.A.S.F.	136.10
Bayer	136.30
Commerzbank	185.50
Cont. Gummi	58.50
Daimler	284.50
Demag	153.00
Deutsche Bnk	256.50
Dresdner Bnk	196.00
Hoechst	134.60
Hoesch	43.20
Karlstadt	298.00
Kaufhof	212.30
K.H.D.	178.50
Lufthansa	96.00
Mannesman	154.00
Metallgesell.	229.50
Neckermann	160.50
RWE.new	168.30
Schering	232.20
Siemens	247.10
Thyssen	90.00
Varta	165.00
Veba	146.58
Volkswagen	225.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.26
Anglo-Am	0.47
Barclays Bnk	4.83
Beecham Gp	6.89
BICC	1.45
Boots	2.10
Bowater	1.97
BAT Ind.	2.97
BOC Int'l	0.82
Brit. Pet.	11.11
Burmah	1.11
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Chartered	1.70
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.48
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.30
Dunlop	0.70
E Mus Ind	1.11
GEC	4.32
Free St Ged	21.00
GKN	2.90
Glaxo Gp	4.84
Gold Fields	2.60
Gt Un St	4.22
Guinness	1.96
Hawker-Sidd	2.37
Hudson Bay	$13⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.77
Imps	0.99
Marks & Spen.	1.16
Metal Box	3.33
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	1.89
Rand Mines	0.48
Rank Org.	2.60
Royal Dutch	43.00
R.T.Z.	3.24
Shell	7.51
Thorn (A)	4.70
Tube Invest.	4.10
Union Carb.	4.13
Vickers	2.00
War L.3½	0.32½
West Deep	$14.00
West Drief	$39⅝
West Hold	$29⅞
West Min	1.58
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	800.00
ERBA	1,550.00
ErcMarelli	285.00
Fiat	2,768.00
Finsider	180.00
Generali	43,890.00
IFI	2,350.00
Italgas	720.00
Italsider	422.00
LaRinas	97.00
Montedis	192.00
Olivetti	1,075.00
Pirelli	1,727.00
Snia Visco	926.00

Paris

Air Liquide	395.00
Aquitaine	613.00
BSN	574.00
Carrefour	1,725.00
Cim Lafarge	242.00
Cie Bancaire	385.00
CFP	166.00
CGE	380.00
CCF	145.60
Ferodo	375.00
Gen Occident	252.50
Imetal	77.00
L'Oreal	684.00
Mach Bull	57.50
Michelin	995.00
Moet Henn	456.00
Moulinex	96.05
Paribas	210.20
PUK	91.80
Penarroya	56.50
Perrier	295.00
Peugeot	340.00
Rh Poulenc	119.00
Saclior	16.00
St Gobain	132.20
Suez	288.00
Telemecan	753.00
Thomson	210.00
Usinor	11.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,290
Buehrle	2,615
B Boveri	1,820
Cib Geigy	1,305
Cr Suisse	2,150
Fisher	715
HofRochN	8,025
Nestle	3,550
Sandoz	4,500
Ste B. Suisse	376
Sulzer	2,600
U.B. Suisse	3,195

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 22, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	920.00	921.00	928.50	930.00
3 months	931.50	932.00	940.50	941.00
Cathodes: spot	899.00	901.00	909.00	911.00
3 months	917.00	919.00	926.50	927.00
Tin: spot	7,460.00	7,470.00	7,445.00	7,460.00
3 months	7,235.00	7,240.00	7,250.00	7,255.00
Lead: spot	632.00	634.00	611.00	613.00
3 months	595.50	596.50	581.00	582.00
Zinc: spot	374.50	375.00	374.00	375.00
3 months	387.00	387.50	386.50	387.00
Silver: spot	420.30	420.70	412.80	413.00
3 months	432.50	432.70	424.80	425.00
Nickel: 3 months	3,645.00	3,650.00	3,565.00	3,575.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
May 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	103.90	103.25	103.80	103.85	104.25	104.35
Oct	108.20	107.40	108.20	108.25	108.25	108.30
Dec	112.50	111.60	112.35	112.40	112.35	112.40
Mar	117.45	116.40	117.30	117.40	117.25	117.30
May	119.35	119.35	119.95	120.00	120.10	120.25
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	123.70	124.00	123.80	124.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	128.00	127.55	128.50
1,142 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,775	1,755	1,755	1,756	1,743	1,747
Jul	1,710	1,688	1,696	1,679	1,682	1,684
Sep	1,726	1,710	1,719	1,720	1,701	1,703
Dec	1,776	1,764	1,770	1,771	1,755	1,756
Mar	1,790	1,775	1,781	1,782	1,768	1,770
May	1,803	1,790	1,792	1,800	1,780	1,784
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,805	1,820	1,792	1,799
3,468 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,599	1,570	1,573	1,575	1,592	1,594
Jul	1,533	1,513	1,529	1,530	1,520	1,527
Sep	1,522	1,503	1,519	1,520	1,519	1,520
Nov	1,520	1,501	1,512	1,514	1,516	1,517
Jan	1,505	1,498	1,495	1,505	1,508	1,512
Mar	1,484	1,482	1,483	1,499	1,490	1,491
May	1,480	1,478	1,470	1,485	1,481	1,484
2,891 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	935	944	+ 5
Aug	951	940	950	952	+ 4
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	987	993	— 1
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	985	995	— 3
Dec	1,015	1,015	1,016	1,025	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,050	1,057	— 3
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,062	1,075	+ 2
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,085	Unch.
240 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,520	1,512	1,515	1,519	+ 13
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,516	1,533	+ 11
Sep	1,552	1,535	1,546	1,550	+ 11
Dec	1,565	1,552	1,559	1,562	+ 9
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,575	+ 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	1,585	+ 10
110 lots					

IMM Futures
May 22, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5805	0.5805	0.5782	0.5796	—0.0002
Sept	0.5928	0.5928	0.5906	0.5920	—0.0004
Dec	0.6025	0.6025	0.6009	0.6215	—0.0017
Mar	0.6110	0.6110	0.6089 a	0.6090	—0.0006
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6160	Unch.
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4870	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4915	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2286	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2293	Unch.
YEN					
June	4592	4592	4571	4587	—0006
Sept	4650	4650	4629	4645	—0011
Dec	4700	4700	4682	4695 b	—0006
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4750	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0385	2.0470	2.0385	2.0460	+0.0045
Sept	2.0315	2.0410	2.0315	2.0410	+0.0055
Dec	2.0290	2.0360	2.0290	2.0355	+0.0020
Mar	2.0300	2.0300	2.0240	2.0300	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8630	0.8634	0.8611	0.8628	—0.0011
Sept	0.8629	0.8633	0.8610	0.8624	—0.0010
Dec	0.8640	0.8640	0.8620	0.8635	Unch.
Mar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5232	0.5237	0.5222	0.5233	—0.0001
Sept	0.5293	0.5293	0.5277	0.5289	—0.0004
Dec	0.5340	0.5340	0.5328	0.5328	—0.0006
Mar	0.5378	0.5378	0.5375 a	0.5375 a	+0.0007
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5402	Unch.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	89.30	90.00	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	128.79	128.38	128.79	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	141.37	143.49	159.63	141.37
London 30	517.60	518.70	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	285.17	283.38	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	79.48	78.96	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	120.80	121.05	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	587.31	583.68	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	451.48	453.68	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,363.58	6,306.72	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	332.80	335.00	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Canadian Indexes
May 22, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	245.90	243.86
Toronto	1,470.10	1,461.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange
May 22, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	555
Canon	538	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	152
Dai Nip. Print	591	Mitsubi Corp.	471
Fuji Bank	340	Mitsui Co.	318
Fuji Photo	621	Mitsukoshi	483
Hitachi	250	Nippon Elec.	315
Honda Motor	554	Sharp	445
C. Itoh	398	Sony Corp	2,140
Japan Air L.	2,890	Sumitomo Bank	340
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,020	Taisho Marine	247
Kao Soap	586	Takeda	475
Kirin Brewery	428	Teijin	144
Komatsu	346	Tokyo Marine	515
Kubota	270	Toray	168
Matsu El. Ind.	784	Toyota	988

European Gold Markets
May 22, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	265.15	265.40	+3.40
Zurich	265.625	266.125	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	278.37	278.25	+5.94

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
May 22, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9¾ - 9⅞	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	1⅛ - 1¼	12 - 12¼	10¼ - 10½
2 M.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	5¾ - 5⅞	1⅜ - 1½	12 - 12¼	10½ - 10⅞
3 M.	10⅜ - 10½	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	12 - 12¼	10½ - 10¾
6 M.	10⅝ - 10¾	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	2⅛ - 2⅜	12 - 12½	10¾ - 11⅛
1 Y.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2⅝ - 2⅞	12 - 12½	10⅞ - 11¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, May 22, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	95	96
Australia 8¼-83	94	95
Australia 8¾-91	93⅝	94⅝
Australia 8¼-92	90⅛	91½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	90⅝	91⅜
Barclays 8½-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89⅝	90⅝
Bell Can 7⅝-87	89	90
BFCE 8⅝-83	96⅜	97⅜
Brazil 9¼-84	94½	95½
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	92¼	93¼
Cae Berm. 8¼-84	95⅝	96⅝
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Charbonns 8⅝-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8⅝-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86⅝	87⅝
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	91⅜	92⅜
EEC 8¼-82	95¼	96¼
EEC 7¾-84	91	92
ECS 8⅝-81	97½	98½
ECS 8⅝-97	89⅝	90⅝
EIB 8¼-83	94½	95½
EIB 8-84	92⅝	93⅝
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	92	93
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	96½	97½
Fiat 8-82	93⅝	94⅝
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9½-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	93½	95½
Hamersley 8½-84	95¼	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	97	98
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
ISE Cndo 9-82	97	98
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96¼	97¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	91⅝	92⅝
Kockums 8-83	95½	96½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
Michelin 9¼-86	97⅝	98⅝
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 9-83	97⅝	98⅝
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NraKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¼	91¼
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	98	99
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97¾	98¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	93⅝	94⅝
QuebProv 8½-87	96⅝	97⅝
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	90⅝	91⅝
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92⅝	93⅝
Shell 8-86	94⅝	95⅝
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8⅝-82	94½	95½
Stind 8⅝-88	97¼	98¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91	92
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¼	95¼
TMay 7⅝-87	89	90
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	92	93
Vwagen 7¾-87	89⅝	90⅝
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Amaxco 4¾-87	74	76
Ashland 5-88	121	123
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6¼-92	110	111
Boots 6¾-93	100½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	85½	87½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	148	150
Chrysler 4¾-88	64½	66½
Chrysler 5-88	66	68
Coke Bott. 6¼-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	115	117
Cumminl 6¼-86	89½	91½
Dartlnd 4⅜-87	80	82
EastKodak 4½-88	82½	84½
Ford 6-86	88½	90½
Ford 5-88	80½	82½
GenElec 4¼-87	75½	77½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88	90
Gillette 4⅝-82	85	87
Gillette 4⅝-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	90¾	91¾
INA 6-97	93½	95½
ISE 6⅝-89	86	88
ITT 4⅝-87	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	108	109
Komatsu 7¼-90	132	133
MorganJP 4¼-87	91	93
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4⅝-83	134½	136½
Revlon 4⅝-87	115	117
Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	100½	102½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100?

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.82	88.94
Previous	95.83	88.94

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Allied Stores *

1st Quar May 5	1979	1978
Revenue	461.60	424.70
Profits	12.37	9.50
Per share	0.61	0.48
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,100.	1,900.
Profits	85.21	74.71
Per share	4.20	3.80

* *1978 year figures restated.*

Deere

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,350.	1,120.
Profits	108.36	88.67
Per Share	1.79	1.46
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,260.	1,910.
Profits	174.03	136.88
Per Share	2.87	2.26

Firestone Tire & Rubber *

2nd Quar April 30	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,200.
Profits	32.60	28.60
Per Share	0.57	0.50
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,600.	2,300.
Profits	67.40	36.00
Per Share	1.17	0.63

* *1978 figures exclude a $73 million after-tax write-off related to phasing out tire production at some plants.*

Westvaco *

2nd Quar April 30	1979	1978
Revenue	301.60	276.40
Profits	19.33	12.26
Per Share	1.14	0.72
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	555.00	533.00
Profits	26.04	22.35
Per Share	1.54	1.32

* *1978 figures restated.*

ADVERTISEMENT

Schlumberger

The undersigned announces that on May 1, 1979, the Deposit Agreement between Schlumberger Limited and the undersigned has been altered in such a way that Certificates Schlumberger Limited repr. 5 common shares each U.S. $1.- will also be available in "CF"-form.

Exchange of "K"-certificates into "CF"-certificates and v.v. will be possible at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, without charges.

Photocopies of the alteration of the Deposit Agreement will also be available at Kas-Associatie N.V.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.

Amsterdam, May 15th, 1979.



In The French Alps

HOTEL-RESTAURANT

Chain of RELAIS and CHATEAUX

Lovely small luxury business

4 stars - 22 bedrooms

Bar - Discotheque

Very attractive old furniture

Ski resort - international Summer and Winter.

Building and stock: FF 3.5 million.

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Are you looking for "YOUR" office in the U.S.A. or thinking about opening one?

We are an international trading Co. under European management in New York, with business interests in the U.S.A., South America and the Far East, including China. We would be very interested in becoming "your" office in the U.S.A.; handling your affairs in this country. We have office facilities and experienced, multi-lingual executives and staff who would be at your disposal for import/export operations. First class references available.

Please contact us for details under Box D 1346, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

BIG LIQUIDATION-LOTS

of leather and double-face garments on stock in Switzerland

Prospectors:

Cipher 6,831, to MOSSE ANNONCEN LTD., P.O. Box, CH-8023 ZURICH.

Monthly net asset value at May 1979

ARMAC

Atlantic Raw Materials and Commodities Ltd.

U.S. $41.08 issued 1975 at $10.

Armac Managers Ltd, Bermuda

Information:

ARMAC MANAGERS LTD., P.O. Box 2016, Hamilton, Bermuda, Tel.: Hamilton 27979. Tx.: BA 3366.

CAL GmbH, Konigsallee 58, 4000-Dusseldorf 1, Tel.: (0211)84321. Tx.: 8582025 cad.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	6	FooteM			10	54	u 9¼	8⅝	9	+ ½
	26⅝	Foote pf2.20		6.7		5	u32¾	32	32¾	+ ¾
	56	FordCan g5a				z250	59½	59	59	−1½
	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.8	7	47	13¾	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	ForestLab				71	7¾	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅜
	4⅛	FranklnRl			25	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
	5⅛	Franks	.36	4.2	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.5	4	35	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	5⅛	FriendFr				2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	9½	Friona s	.40	4.0	4	12	10	10	10	
	6	Frischs	.30b	4.9	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	9⅛	FrontA	.20b	2.0	6	x12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
	4	FrontA wt				15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— G—G—G —								
	1⅛	GlExpt			12	66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅜	GRI	.30	5.0	8	45	6⅛	5⅜	6	
	1⅛	GTI				14	2	1⅜	2	+ ¼
	4⅜	Galaxy	.06t	1.3	3	31	5	d 4¼	4¼	− ⅛
	2⅛	Garland				10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
	13½	GatLjet	.40b	2.3	9	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ¼
	19⅛	GelmSc	n		20	20	22½	21½	22½	+1¼
	2½	GoEmp	.32	7.8	5	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	GenExp				344	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
	2⅛	GnHous			3	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
	2⅛	Genisco			9	4	3	3	3	
	13⅜	GerbSc	.20	.6	13	129	u31⅜	29⅛	31½	+2½
	16⅛	GiantF s	1	6.1	4	5	u16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	GnfYell	9.60e			172	11½	11	11	− ⅛
	5	Glasrock			16	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
	20⅛	Glatfltr	1.20	3.7	7	9	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
	6¼	GlenGer	.16	1.6	5	9	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
	14⅛	Glnmr	.72	3.1	7	19	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1¼
	7⅛	Globeln	.70	7.6	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅛	Gldblatt				20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
	3	GoldnCyc				541	6⅛	3¼	5⅞	+2½
	10⅛	GldNugt	.08t	.4	36	176	20½	19⅛	20½	+ ¼
	7	GoldWH	.64	8.4	4	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
	⅜	Goldfield				197	¾	11-16	11-16	
	⅜	Gdrich wt				30	15-16	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
	8¼	GouldT	.88	7.3	9	13	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
	7⅛	GrandAu	.31e	3.4	5	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅝	GrndCh	.50	4.2	6	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
	4⅛	GtBasinP			34	1904	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
	18⅛	GtLkCh	.28	.9	15	38	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	− ⅜
	1⅛	Greenmn			14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	5⅜	GREIT	.40	4.4	17	2	9	9	9	
	16⅛	GrossT	1.44	6.9	7	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
	13⅛	Guilford	.88	4.0	3	12	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¾
	23½	GlfCan	g1.40			181	42¾	41⅜	41⅞	− ⅝
	5	Gulfstrm			6	6	8½	8	8⅛	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —								
	9¼	HallsM	.80	6.9	4	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	5	Hampin			4	6	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
	12½	Hanntrd	.88	6.1	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	5¼	HanSaRt			100	10	7	7	7	
	22½	Harland	1	3.3	11	9	30½	30	30	− ½
	3¼	Hasbro	.05t		7	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅜	HawaiA				1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
	3½	HlthCh			14	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
	7⅛	HelnWr	.39e	4.5	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
	3⅛	Helnick	.10	2.8	7	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
	1⅛	HelmMtp				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
	10⅛	Hess's	.60b	5.0	4	9	12½	12	12	− ½
	5⅛	HIGInc	.03r	.4	8	18	8⅝	8½	8½	− ¼
	7¼	HiShear	.20	1.8	5	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
	4⅜	Histrnic	.20	2.7	11	5	7½	7½	7½	
	5½	HollyCp			14	105	11⅝	11¼	11½	
	10⅛	HmeOA	g1.30			7	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	− ¾
	6⅛	HornHar			21	28	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
	8½	HospM	.60	5.6	29	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅜
	5⅛	Hotel	1.85e	10.	12	4	18½	18½	18½	
	5	HousRon	.50b	6.3	5	2	8	7⅞	8	
	3½	HouOM	.80	4.3	11	x726	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅛	HouO pf1.69		8.6		x14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	HowelC	.40	1.7	14	115	23½	21¾	23½	+1⅝
	13⅜	HubellB	1.44	5.2	7	10	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅜
	23⅛	Hubbl pf2.06		8.5		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ¼
	6½	HudsnGn			3	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅛	HudBO g	2			20	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ⅜
	8¼	Huffy	.68	4.1	8	57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	3⅛	HuntH	.20	3.3	6	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
	4⅛	HuskyO g	1			78	46½	46½	46½	
	3	Hycel				25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
		— I—I—I —								
	3½	ICH	.15e	3.0	4	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	7⅛	ICM	.50e	5.3	11	34	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.6	6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	½	ITI			7	4	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
	16	ImpGo	.09e	4.5	7	21	2	2	2	− ¼
	6⅛	ImprOil A	g1			57	24⅝	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Instron	.40	1.7	9	10	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
	⅞	InstrSys			23	1105	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅛	InsSy pf.28t		2.6		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	5⅛	IntegRes			6	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
	6	IntCtyGs	g.28			1555	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	− ⅜
	9⅛	Intrmk	.20r	1.3	8	49	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+1⅛
	2½	IntBnknt			10	183	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
	1⅛	IntFdSvc				36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
	7⅛	IntGenl	1.40	5.6	4	x18	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
	4½	IntProt	.30	4.9	4	x13	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
	16	Interphot				2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅝	Intplast	.30	3.1	9	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	1½	InvestFla			2	51	3¼	2⅝	3¼	+ ½
	7	InvRlT	.57e	7.1	11	x2	8	8	8	
	3½	Ionics			12	3	24	24	24	
	5⅛	IroqBrd	.36	1.5	8	62	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
	3⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		3	6⅝	6½	6½	
		— J—J—J —								
	3⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	7.6	6	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
	1½	Jacobs	.50b	4.0	6	8	12⅝	12½	12½	
	3⅛	Jensen	1.50t	27.	4	24	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
	1	Jetero	.05e	2.4	27	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
	1⅝	Jetronic			5	15	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
	3⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.9	13	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
	2⅛	JuniperP				89	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
		— K—K—K —								
	3⅛	KTelln	.30e	3.8	50	27	8⅛	8	8	
	1⅛	Kaisin				49	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
	⅛	KaneMill wt				11	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
	3⅛	KapokT			16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	KayCp	.50	3.1	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
	7⅛	KenaiCp			7	64	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅞	8⅛	Kenwin	.40	4.0	5	22	10⅛	9⅞	10	− ⅛
6½	3⅛	Ketchm	.23t	5.1		3	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛	2⅛	KinArk			10	62	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
24	15¼	KingRd s	.32	1.8	6	47	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts				19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ½
7½	3⅛	KohaSr			3	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		— L—L—L —								
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	2.8	19	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur	.20	3.6	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	LaPat				2	3	3	3	
5⅜	1⅛	LafyRad				52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g				71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	3⅛	Landmk			8	63	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
8½	4⅛	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
20	15⅛	LeaRnl	s.60	3.2	8	8	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	LeePh			10	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ¼
15⅜	8⅛	LehighP			4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
23⅜	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	3.4	9	10	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	4.7	5	73	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+1
10⅛	5⅛	Lightolr	.24	2.6	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LincAm			7	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2½	LloydsE				30	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2	Lodge	.08e	2.2	9	34	2½	2½	2½	
33⅜	19⅛	Lohmn	1.20	6.1	8	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅛	LoewT wt				420	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅜
19⅛	9⅜	Logicon			11	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	LundyEl			10	64	8⅜	7½	7½	−1
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.5	6	6	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCp			2	5	3½	3⅛	3½	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅛	MPO			5	5	4½	4½	4½	
9⅛	4⅛	Macks	.20	3.3	4	1	6	6	6	
3⅛	1⅛	Macrod			23	569	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ¼
20½	17⅛	MePS	1.84	10.	4	19	18	18	18	
9½	6⅛	ManrC	.40	5.1	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1 11-16	½	Mariada				61	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16	
16⅛	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.7	6	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		16	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
5½	3⅛	MrshF			2	5	3⅛	d 3¼	3¼	− ⅛
7¼	4¼	Marshin			34	5	5½	5½	5½	
25	11⅝	MartPr	.40	3.0	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅞	8½	Masind	.60a	5.7	16	58	10⅝	10⅝	10½	− ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	MtrlRsh	s.20	.9	15	131	u21⅛	20½	21¼	+1
12½	9½	Matrix s				3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1 13-16	¼	McCro wt				30	7-16	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
7⅛	3¼	McCulO			20	224	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			4	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
21	14⅛	Meons	1.20	6.8	7	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.3	5	14	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	MedainGp			9	137	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
23⅛	17	MedioG	.72	3.3	8	52	22¼	21½	21½	− ½
17⅛	10⅛	Mesnan	n.24	1.9	7	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Megolnt	.24	2.6	5	74	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	13⅜	MEMCo	1	7.1	7	8	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MercSL	.50	4.5	4	24	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MetPro	.15	1.7	9	63	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Metex	.40	3.1	7	6	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.4	16	316	23⅛	22¼	23¼	+1⅝
4	1⅛	Metrocar			9	21	3	3	3	− ⅛
3¼	1⅛	MichGen				26	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	MchSug	.10e	1.3		24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	MichS pf.24		8.3		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	MiddCo	.20	2.6	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	MidlGls	.40	2.1	11	68	19⅝	19⅛	19½	− ⅛
5¼	2⅛	MissnIT			50	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅜	MitchlE	.20	.8	10	41	24¼	23⅝	24	− ⅛
17½	12	MiltCp	.50	3.2	6	28	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
19	11	Moog	.40b	2.1	8	34	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	MtVMll	1a	4.0	5	8	u25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	Movielab			7	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
15½	11	NFC n	.20	1.5	8	2	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
18	9⅛	Napco	.28	2.8	6	17	10	10	10	− ⅛
7½	4⅛	Nardo	.28	3.1	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	NCnvSt	n.50	3.8	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
48	19⅜	NatCSS	.32	.7	21	2	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	
9½	5¼	NatEdu	.18t	2.1	5	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
16½	9⅛	NtHltE			8	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4	1⅞	NKinney				20	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	2⅛	NtParag				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11½	4⅛	NtPatent				141	8⅝	8	8¼	
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.48e	8.7	8	36	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
7¼	4⅛	NtSllvr	.20e	4.4		1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	NelsLB	.72t	11.	7	25	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NestLM	.05e	1.7	10	104	u 2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅜	NHamp	.80a	3.5	6	15	23	22½	23	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Nidrio	.05e	3.3	8	14	1½	1½	1½	
17⅜	9	NMexAr	.30e	2.8	36	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
11	8⅛	NPinRt	s.78	8.5	14	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	6.4	9	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32	23	NYTim	.80	3.3	18	109	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+2¼
14⅝	10⅛	Newcor	s.56	5.0	4	28	11½	11	11¼	− ⅛
5	2	Nexus			10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	NiagFSv	.88	2.7	8	41	30	28⅝	30	+1⅜
11⅛	3¼	Nolex				31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
11	7½	Norin	.40	3.9	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50		12.		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	3⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	7	38	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO g				45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	9⅛	NuclDta			12	10	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
32⅛	18	Numac	g.07t			136	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.72b	1.1	4	7	11¼	11	11	
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.8	8	9	14½	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅛
10	5⅝	Ollalnd	.40e	4.6	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	13⅜	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	14	20	19⅝	20	− ½
44½	25	OOklep			26	z50	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Ormand			18	8	3	2⅝	3	
19⅛	13⅛	OSullvn	.80	4.9	5	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
14⅝	7⅛	OutdrSp	.20	1.4	13	76	14⅛	14½	14½	
5¼	1⅝	OxfordFt			45	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.8	6	46	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		— P—Q —								
2	⅜	PF Ind				19	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
17¼	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
16	13⅜	PGEpfB	1.37	9.9		14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	11.		8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅝	12	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	10.		34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
29½	24⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		36	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		11	22½	22¼	22¼	
29⅛	24⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		55	25	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		25	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	− ½
13½	10½	PGEpfH	1.12	10.		7	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅛	23	PGEpfR	2.37	11.		15	24	d22¼	22⅜	− ⅜
24⅛	19⅞	PGEpfP	2.05	10.		65	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
23½	19⅛	PGEpfO	2	10.		83	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
23	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		11	20¼	19¼	20¼	+1¼
26	20⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	11.		18	22⅛	d20⅛	21	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
54½	44⅛	PacLt pf4.75		10.		z40	46	46	46	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	PacTrst	.85e	4.5	17	7	19	19	19	− ⅛
23½	9⅛	PacScle	.40	3.3	7	67	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
34½	27⅛	PallCp	.52	1.6	15	106	32⅛	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	13⅛	Paradyn n			25	34	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅛	ParaPk				8	4⅛	4	4	
19⅛	11	ParkCh	.40	3.6	6	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Parsons	1	4.2	6	26	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10r	1.7	3	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	PatoC	2e	15.	5	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
2	⅜	PenaDix wt				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	10⅛	PenEM	.60	4.3	6	2	14	13⅝	14	
18⅛	12⅛	PenTr	1	7.8	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PECo	.42t	12.	5	139	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	8.7	9	1	u19	19	19	+ ¼
5⅛	3½	PenobS	.20	4.3	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	⅜	Pentron			10	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	PepBoys	1b	3.9	5	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23⅛	10	PepCom	.48a	2.5	7	89	19¼	18	18⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	14	64	13⅛	13	13⅛	− ⅜
16⅛	6⅛	PetroLe			12	96	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
11⅛	8¼	PhilLD	.65r	6.2	4	2	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				16	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	1⅛	PioneerS			2	38	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
7¼	3	PlanTx	.20t		325	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.3	7	9	6	6	6	− ⅛
33	20	PltDM	1.40	4.4	5	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	23⅜	Plttway	1.65	5.2	6	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
7⅛	5½	Pizzain n			10	71	5⅝	d 5⅜	5½	− ¼
25⅛	18⅛	PlacrDv g 1				6	25	24¼	24¼	− ¼
9¼	4⅜	Plantind			25	103	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	6⅛	PlyGm	.40b	4.6	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
3½	1⅛	PlymRA			8	11	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅜	Poloron			3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
18½	14⅛	PostCp n	.50	3.1	7	10	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
19	10⅛	PrairleO g				14	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
12⅛	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.6	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28½	25½	PrtL pf 2.25		8.0		3	28	27⅝	28	− ½
6¼	4¼	PrattRd	.30	4.9	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	7	PrattR pf.66		8.8		1	7½	7½	7½	
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.6	9	21	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	PresRIB			1	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅛	6¼	Presley	.53e	5.2	3	52	10¼	10	10¼	
18⅛	13⅜	Preston	g.70			7	16	16	16	−
25⅛	6	PrimMt			18	62	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
12⅛	10⅛	PrpCT	1.28e	11.	9	18	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	ProvGas	.88	8.9	6	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	3½	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	92	7¼	7¼	7¼	
25⅛	21⅞	PaSP pfC2.34		11.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
26⅛	23⅛	PaSP pfD2.34		10.		34	23½	d23	23	− ⅜
11½	7⅛	PulteH	s.24	2.1	3	6	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅛	PuntaG			9	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Punta pf1.10		10.		2	11	11	11	− ⅛
13	6⅛	Purpac	.06e	.8	15	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¼	9	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	68	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	REDM			5	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RET				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46	42½	RET pf 4.38		10.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	RPS			6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2¼	RSC	.10	3.3	14	10	3	3	3	
8⅛	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.4	9	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	RnchEx	.10e	.7	4	21	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
21⅛	10⅜	RangrO g				226	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ½
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.3	7	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
4⅛	1½	RapAm wt				46	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
3⅛	2	RathP				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	13½	Ravind	.40	2.2	16	22	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ½
5⅜	2⅛	Reading			6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
20⅛	14½	REInv	1.60	9.0	12	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
13⅛	10	RlIncT	1.40	12.	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.7	9	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	ReevesT			70	100	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
12½	8½	RegalB	.72	6.5	8	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	RemAr	1a	6.2	5	11	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
16½	6⅛	RepGyp	.40	2.8	4	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
3-32	1-128	RepMtg wt				3	1-64	1-64	1-64	
43	32	RepNY	2	5.4	5	25	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	− ⅛
25	22	RNY pf 2.12		9.2		16	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
26⅛	13	ReshCot	.24	1.9	8	495	13½	d12⅛	12½	−1
69½	28½	ResrtA			10	1968	44½	40⅝	44½	+3¼
108	27	ResrtB			14	z2800	62½	58¼	62½	+3¼
7⅛	2	RestAssc			18	47	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	5	RexNore			14	34	10⅛	10½	10½	− ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	RiatOil n				71	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅛	RibletP	.12	1.5	4	214	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Richton	.44	7.5	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
50⅛	25⅛	RileyCo			7	20	40	39½	39½	− ½
34¼	26¼	RioAlgo	g1.08			24	28	27¾	27¾	− ¼
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	1.7	6	191	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway	1b	7.8	6	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
51¼	23⅛	Rogers	.20	.5	15	8	44½	44	44¼	− ⅜
5	2⅛	RonoT			3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4⅛	Rossmr			3	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			13	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Roddck	.42e	5.4	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp			6	72	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
19	10⅛	Russell	.48	3.1	6	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	3¼	SFM	.20	4.4	5	12	4½	4½	4½	
3½	1½	SGSec				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	1⅜	SMD			5	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	4	SSP			8	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
16	9½	Solem	.40a	2.8	6	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
104	90	SDgo pf9.84		11.		z100	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅜
26⅛	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅛	SFrRE	1.60	8.0	17	6	20⅛	20	20	
7⅛	7-16	SFRE wt				31	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
23⅝	18⅛	SonJW	1.60	8.0	10	1	20	20	20	− ¼
14⅛	5½	Sandgte	.40	3.7	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11½	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.8	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.1	18	32	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
121½	12⅛	Schautt	1	5.4	4	11	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Schiller			7	11	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SchoolP	.40	8.9	14	26	4⅝	d 4⅜	4½	− ¼
5⅛	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.4	10	19	4⅛	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	24½	SciAtla	.24	.7	15	57	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	24	18⅝	18½	18½	− ¼
10	3¼	Sealctro			4	21	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
3⅛	1	Seaport			50	12	1	1	1	− ⅛
9⅝	2⅜	Searsind			7	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅜	SecMtg				136	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.4	7	43	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
3	15-16	SelioAsc			7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.1	11	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
8¼	4⅜	Srvisco	.40	5.7	5	3	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Servo				4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
15½	9⅛	SetonCo	.50	3.7	4	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.7	7	1	7	7	7	
24⅛	12⅛	Sharon	1a	4.0	4	46	u24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
8¼	5⅛	Shawln	.50	9.5	6	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
8⅛	2½	ShelirR			5	9	3	3	3	
7	3⅛	Shopwell			10	52	5½	5½	5½	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.1	8	27	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	12¾	Sierrcln	.30	1.2	12	3	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	7⅛	Sifco s	.28	3.4	7	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
20½	10	Sigma	.48	2.1	8	12	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	4	Silvrcst			6	21	4	4	4	− ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.6	9	7	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	2⅛	Solitron			13	1020	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ½
26¼	19¼	SonderB	.40	1.5	8	7	26	26	26	
14¼	5½	SorgPap	.21e	1.7	4	7	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	5.7	3	14	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		10.		11	10½	d10⅜	10½	− ¼
14	11⅜	SCEd pf1.19		9.8		6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
27½	24⅛	SCEd pf2.48		9.6		z600	26	25¼	25¼	− ⅜
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.8		12	14¾	14½	14¾	
27¼	20⅛	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		10	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		10.		6	22⅞	d22⅛	22½	−1½
100	89	SCEd pf8.70		9.4		3	92¼	92¼	92¼	+2⅛
11	7¼	SwFlBk	.50	5.6	7	38	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
29¾	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.9		6	24½	24½	24½	
15⅝	9	SpectyR			5	31	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.31e	3.9	2	14	8	7⅝	8	
6⅝	3½	Spectro			5	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	5	40	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	4½	Splentex	.24	4.8	9	14	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅛	StaffrdL			11	30	21	20⅝	20⅝	
26½	19⅛	StdAlln	1	3.9	6	1	25½	25½	25½	− ¼
13⅝	6⅛	StdCont	.40b	3.0	8	18	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
28⅝	20½	StCoosa	1.60	6.7	7	15	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	StdMetl			20	91	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21¼	StProd	1.52	6.4	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.5	8	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅝	4⅛	Stange	.20	3.0	8	36	7	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	8½	StanAv	.37e	3.0	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3¼	Stanwd			3	31	3½	3¼	3¼	− ¼
14½	10½	StarSup	.80	5.6	4	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			2	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	StarrtHo	.30	3.8	4	6	8¼	8	8	− ¼
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.9	15	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
25⅝	16	SteenCh	.80	4.4	7	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			6	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	2.6	19	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.3	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
2¼	1	Summit			6	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	5.0	20	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	5.4	7	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.4	163	71	28⅝	27½	27⅝	
7½	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	5.4	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	SupInd	.25	1.7	7	34	14½	14	14½	
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	x15	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
35⅝	20½	Supron	.30	.9	21	61	34⅝	34½	34½	− ⅜
10½	4⅝	Susquah			5	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	SutrMtg wt				1	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	5.7	15	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.1	10	305	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
35½	21⅛	SyscoCp	.56	1.7	8	24	33⅝	33¼	33¼	− ⅜
23⅜	10⅝	SystEng			12	42	14½	13⅝	14	− ¼
8½	3⅝	SysPln	.10e	2.4	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.9	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TFI			7	13	2⅛	2	2	
16⅝	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.3	9	98	16½	15⅞	16	− ¼
5⅝	3⅜	Talleyln wt				23	4	4	4	+ ⅛
14¼	8	TandB	1e	12.	5	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Tanact	.28	3.6	4	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	TechSym			18	30	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	TechOp			7	12	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.9	13	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.8	5	5	5	4⅞	5	
53⅝	18¼	TelonR			46	28	43	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	5.3	3	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.7	11	17	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
22¼	12	Telecl	.40	2.9	15	32	21	20⅝	20⅝	
6	2⅛	Tenna				11	2⅝	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
5¼	5⅛	Tenney s			10	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Tensor			20	45	u 4⅝	4¼	4⅝	− ¼
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.18t			23	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7¼	TetraT			20	17	12	11⅞	12	
16⅝	7⅝	TaxlAir	.16	1.5	11	67	11	10⅝	10¾	− ⅛
21½	14½	Thrlftm	1	4.9	5	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
7	3	Tidwell			3	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
46½	38½	TolEd pf4.25		11.		z100	38⅝	38½	38½	− ⅜
107½	90	TolEdpf 10		11.		z20	91	91	91	+1
14¼	6⅞	ToppsG	.28	3.7	6	14	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.3	6	1	15	15	15	− ⅛
22⅝	9⅛	TotlPet	g.32			177	21⅛	20⅞	21	
15½	3⅝	TotPet wt				33	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅝	2	TownCtry			18	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
7¼	4¼	TrnsLux	.05e	.8	7	31	6⅝	6	6	+ ¼
12	7⅜	TransOll	.05e	.5	16	47	9⅝	9	9⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Tradwy	.20	3.4	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.7	7	4	11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼
40⅝	4½	TuboM			17	719	31¼	28	31⅛	+2½
35⅝	23⅜	TurnrC	2	7.0	8	x5	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.8	6	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅛	U&I			52	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	6	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2	UNA	.20	4.6	4	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			4	31	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
16	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.7	8	5	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	UnCosF	.60b	5.0	6	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	UnFoods			12	19	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp				1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
8½	5⅞	UNICp pf				5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅝	9⅝	USFltr	.32	2.8	7	182	11½	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
11	7¼	UnRIIT	.81e	8.0	13	20	10⅛	10	10⅛	− ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRIIT wt				1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6	3⅛	UnivCig	.05	1.0	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.1	12	25	15¼	15½	15½	− ⅛
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.1	5	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6⅛	Valle's	.81t	12.	6	12	6½	d 6¼	6½	
16⅝	11½	Valmac	.80	5.9	13	28	13¼	13	13½	− ¼
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Verit			6	11	2	2	2	− ⅛
37⅝	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.9	6	2	17	17	17	
10⅛	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	40	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	1⅛	Vertiple			7	15	5	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			100	51	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
4½	1⅜	Viatech			7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	VintageE			2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	Vishay			8	18	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	3.0	8	21	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	3.3	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.3	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6	2⅜	VulcCp	.20	3.9	4	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.7	39	190	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.7	6	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	WadelEq				10	3	3	3	
22½	10⅛	Wainoco	.03e		1 14	72	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅝	Walco	.80b	3.5	5	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
11⅛	5½	WallcS	.28	5.0	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
44	17¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	150	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	16⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	18	32	34¼	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.6	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23⅜	7⅝	WarnC pf1.05		.5		57	10	9½	9⅞	+ ½
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst	1.36	1.6	7	36	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
25⅝	20⅛	WRIT	2.12	8.3	14	14	25⅛	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
17½	6⅛	WeldTu	.15r	1.0	22	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.0	28	13	5	5	5	
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	4.8	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼
41⅞	19⅛	Wstburn	g1a			95	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.9	3	39	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
13	12⅝	WPacRR n			3	63	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	− ¼
10⅝	3⅞	Whippny	.20	2.1		31	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	5.8	7	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	3⅛	Whitehall			6	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2	Wichita			32	26	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	4.0	8	18	15	15	15	+ ⅛
4	2	WilsnB	.15t			14	2⅛	2	2	
16¼	10¼	WinCorp	.48	2.8	18	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
10½	6¼	Winklm	.44	4.3	9	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
51	44½	WisP pf 4.50		10.		v40	44½	d44⅛	44½	− ½
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	5.1	5	36	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	WkWear	.40	6.7	5	10	6⅛	6	6	
17	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	40	97	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	+1⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH g				52	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	
27	17⅝	Wynnln	.60	2.4	7	12	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.5	8	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				159	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
17	11½	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	7	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
17½	7½	Zimmer	.36	4.8	2	8	7½	7½	7½	

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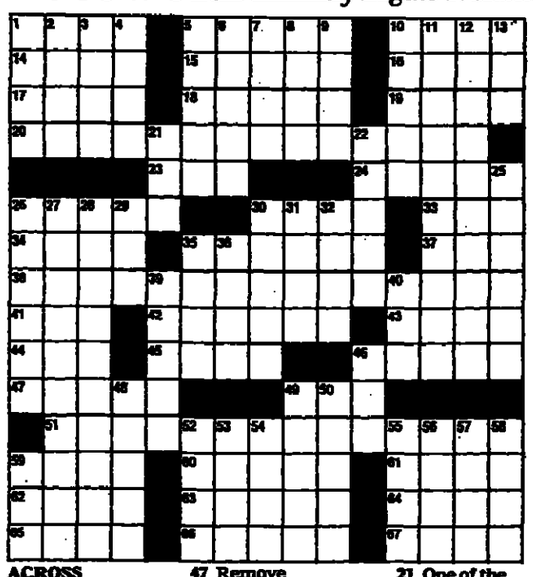
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Island in a palindrome
5 Interval
10 Prenuptials party
14 Respiratory organ of fishes
15 Ragged Dick's creator
16 Crab-eating mongoose
17 Slugger Slaughter
18 New Zealand aboriginal
19 Brad or spad
20 Juggled hereditary factor
23 Stable staple
24 Groups of kilns
26 *TV* interlocutor
30 Let fall
32 Laconian stream
34 Nobelist Bellow
35 Son of Charlemagne
37 Muscular contraction
38 Co-discoverer of a genetic structure
41 Letter covering: Abbr.
42 N.C.O.'s command
43 Coward
44 No, in Edinburgh
45 Gusto
46 Medieval guild
47 Remove
49 Miss Merkel
51 Twin spiral in genetics
53 "I've——to London . . ."
60 Genetic duplicate
61 Hereditary unit
62 Brazilian parrots
63 "Squat like ——. . .": Milton
64 ——even keel
65 Jekyll's dark side
66 "Who's—— Now?": 1923 song
67 Average

DOWN

1 Elbe tributary
2 Ancestry
3 Group acting in concert
4 "They—— serve who . . ."
5 Rio dance
6 Braid of hair
7 Greek contest
8 ——alba (white wax)
9 Poet's Ireland
10 ——Islands (Java, Borneo, etc.)
11 Change
12 Female fliers
13 Radio soap, "Our—— Sunday"
21 One of the Stooges
22 Subject
25 Farm tool
26 Ancient ascetic
27 Aorta, e.g.
28 Highway sign
29 Mischievous wee one
30 Item in Shylock's coffers
31 Danish-American journalist
32 Bone: Comb. form
35 "Better—— than never"
36 Bills
39 Demolished
40 Genetic messenger
48 Cry of surprise
48 Common or sixth follower
49 Of an arm bone
50 Indigent
52 Wood sorrels
53 In the preceding mo.
54 Rude, clumsy person
55 Selves
56 Fabric with an open weave
57 Claire and Balin
58 Strange: Prefix
59 Cry of contempt

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fine	MADRID	21	70	Fine
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Overcast	MIAMI	29	84	Sunny
ANKARA	—	—	N.A.	MILAN	22	72	Fine
ATHENS	25	77	Fine	MONTREAL	19	66	Sunny
BEIRUT	22	72	Fine	MOSCOW	17	63	Fine
BELGRADE	24	75	Fine	MUNICH	22	72	Fine
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	28	68	Sunny
BRUSSELS	14	57	Overcast	NICE	19	66	Fine
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	OSLO	12	54	Rain
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fine	PRAGUE	22	72	Fine
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Fine	ROME	23	73	Fine
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fine	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Showers	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Stormy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	22	72	Fine	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fine
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	TOKYO	22	72	Mist
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	23	73	Fine
HELSINKI	22	72	Fine	VIENNA	24	75	Fine
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	28	82	Fine
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 22, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bonfond	SF 738.85
— (d) Cavibar	SF 481.00
— (d) Gruber	SF 596.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 726.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 14.56
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.93
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.82

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.80
—(w) High Interest Sterling	10.98

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.12
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.59
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.47

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 289.25
— (d) Canasec	SF 453.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 72.75
— (d) Usec	SF 453.00
— (d) Eurasec-Valor	SF 114.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.60

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.68
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Bvas. Tr.	$ 43.37
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.59
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 49.72
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.34

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.63
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.89
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.49

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 44.78
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.13
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.58
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.25

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 7.33
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.17

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 344.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 305.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	97.94

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,227.00
— (r) Securavia	SF 1,020.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 333.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF 72.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 388.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 248.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 69.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.51

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 69.00
— (d) Canver-Invest	SF 64.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 123.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 166.00
— (w) Glasinvest	SF 52.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 276.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 171.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Allgemeinds	DM 11.61
— (d) Eurocolonds	DM 25.27
— (d) Unifonds	DM 16.74
— (d) Univalo	DM 37.88
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 57.01

Other Funds

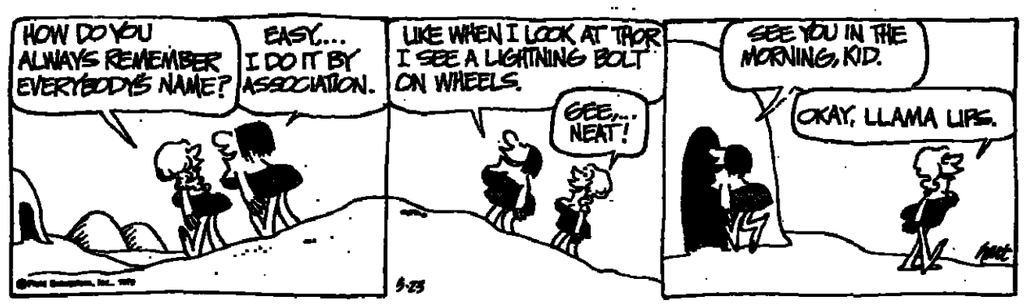
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.15
(r) Arab Finance L.F.	$ 1,638.80
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.31
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 127.00
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.76
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.70
(d) Capitol Rentinvest	LF 1,429.88
(d) Caribbo Ocean-End Fund	$ 288.38
(d) Citadel Fund	$ 2.68
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,017.47
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.88
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.84
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 8.99
(w) D.G.C.	$-42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.34
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.14
(d) Earnex Fund	$ 5.07
(d) Eurasa Obligations	LF 1,176.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,476.62
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 218.86
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,470.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.03
(d) Funditalia	$ 12.29
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.21
(d) Fund of N.V. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 4.65
(w) Housemans Hldgs. NV	$ 293.44
(i) H.O.L.T. Hebel	$ 29.47
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$109.74
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 112.35
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.96
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 198.32
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.51
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 14.68
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.05
(d) Itatamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.85
(r) Itatortune Int'l Fd S.A.	98.36
(w) Jason Selection Fund	$68.72
(w) Jason Pacific Fund	$ 42.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,545.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.13
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 32.45
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 47.96
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.31
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.03
(d) NatWrth Int'l Fund	$ 8.64
(d) Newirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.67
(w) Nissan Fund	$ 17.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.05*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.85 *
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 44.99
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 9.99
(d) Renta Fund	$ 57.03
(d) Rentinvest	LF 860.00
(d) Sele Fund	$ 4.24
(d) Sele Trust Fund	$ 9.37
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 64.75
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$ 14.61
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.40
(w) Sorex Fund	$ 618.76
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.49
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 48.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 46.10
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 33.10
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.22
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 8.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.09
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 184.34
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 11.62
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.88
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 478.16
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.19
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.48
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,419.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.



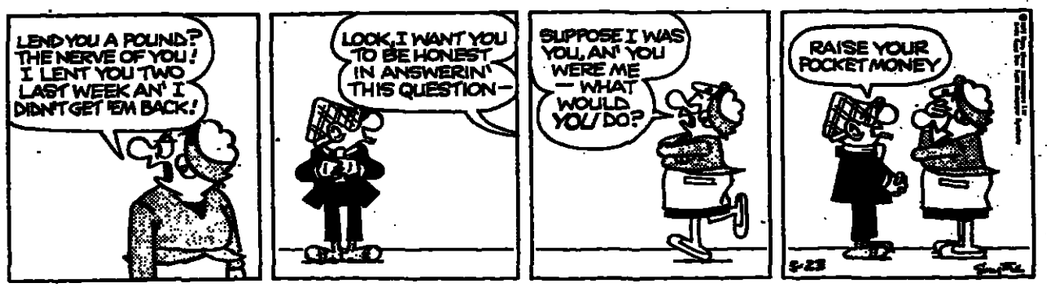
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



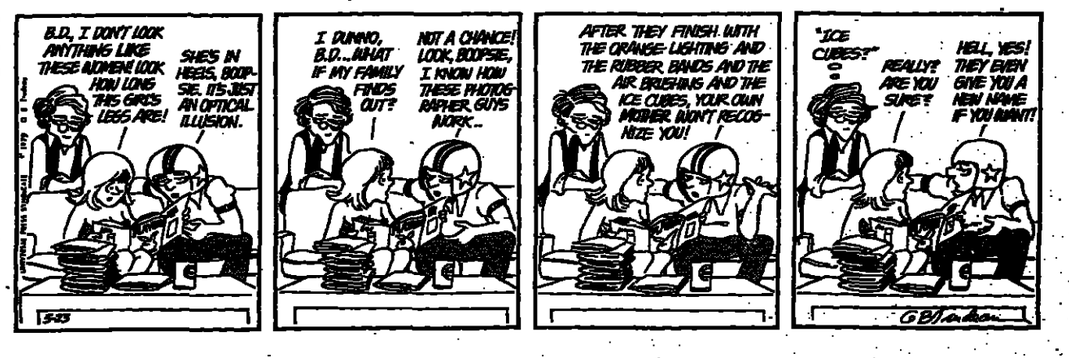
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SITOF

MYTHE

WHAYNO

TESGAK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY DITTO NEPHEW ASSURE
Answer: Where to find a health resort in a European country—"SPA-IN"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Dad... Mom... those people who stuck you with the check the other night are here!"

BOOKS

JAKE'S THING

By Kingsley Amis. Viking. 276 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO BEGIN with, we have the hero of "Jake's Thing," Kingsley Amis' 13th and most accomplished novel in some time. He is Jaques Cecil Richardson — known to his intimates as Jake — a 59-year-old reader in early Mediterranean history at Oxford and a fellow of Comyns College, though not too much should be made of his scholarly interests, because he regards them with all the passionate intensity that a blind man brings to crossword puzzles.

Then we have Jake's thing. For a little over a year, he has been afflicted with what Dr. Rosenberg — Dr. Proinsias Rosenberg, pronounced Francis, being, like its bearer, Irish — describes as a decline of libido. In plain fact, Jake has simply lost interest. He would rather watch "Thunderball" on the telly than cavort with his overweight wife, Brenda, or even with a former mistress who rings him up one evening when Brenda is conveniently away. This is quite a comedown for Jake, "who in my time," he'd have Rosenberg know, has been to bed with "well over a hundred women." It is why he goes in chapter one to Dr. Curnow, his regular physician, who sends him on to the sex therapist from Dublin.

The Pros and Cons

Finally, we have a further complication. Women are pressing to be admitted to Comyns College. They're picketing the gate, harassing the dons. The subject has been put on the agenda of the next college meeting. Naturally, Jake is assigned to summarize the case in favor.

Needless to say, Amis makes the most of all the comic possibilities here. Just imagine sensible, civilized Jake coming home from Rosenberg's office with a "mensurator" to count nocturnal erections, and assignments to study "pictorial pornographic material" and to "write out a sexual fantasy in not less than six hundred words." Consider Jake struggling to find 73 more words, or contemplating the nudes in *Mezzanine* magazine, which "had an exotic appearance, like the inside of a giraffe's ear or a tropical fruit not much prized even by the locals."

Think of Jake and Brenda undertaking "nongenital sensate-focusing sessions": " 'Right,' he said at last, still cheerfully, reached for the Xerox sheet on the bedside table and put his glasses on. 'Yes — now you stimulate [me] by stroking, tickling or gentle pinching . . . Off you go.' " See Jake in the Sex Research Theater, registering "point-nine" on an arousal seismograph. "Would you like a climax?" asks the team leader, Prof. Rowena Trefusis. "I don't think I will, thanks very much all the same."

Serious Undercurrent

But for all the hilarity, there is an undercurrent of seriousness running through Amis' novel. It surfaces in the text Jake is asked to read aloud by Trefusis, "to make sure you're turned off after each stimulus": "Apart from the peculiar tenets of individual thinkers, there is also in the world at large an increasing inclination to stretch unduly the powers of society over the individual, both by the force of opinion and even by that of legislation."

It comes bubbling up when finally grows fed up with R... berg and his experiments: "... said . . . something about re... sive attitudes making me feel... ally unrelaxed. Repress... 1977? I was doing fine when t... really were repressive, if they were; it's only since th... become, oh, permissive th... had trouble. In the old days... people, men as well as... didn't know quite what to... sex so they didn't score... didn't work too well. N... body knows exactly what... of them and "exactly" ... they've fallen short down to th... millimeter and second still ... which is frightfully relaxing them. No wonder you boys got enough trade."

But most of all it comes to surface at the novel's conclu... which I had better not reveal ... cause there's a good ... suspense in the question of wh... really wrong with Jake and wh... will do about it when he finds ... Some will argue that this con... sion is misogynist. Others ... that it is the first sensible th... be written about women since ... latest phase of the feminist re... tion began. Whichever way ... look at it, the important thi... keep in mind is that it's Jake's ... clusion alone, consistent wit... character and experience, ar... deed the only one that he ... have sensibly reached. It's ... perfect surprise ending, whic... ply means that though one ... have predicted it, one is not ... to have.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from a 1,400-bookstores throughout the U.S. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week		
	FICTION	
1	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	
2	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller	
3	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	
4	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	
5	SS-GB, by Len Deighton	
6	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	
7	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	
8	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	
9	GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub	
10	THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	
11	DUBIN'S LIVES, by Bernard Malamud	
12	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Truscott IV	
13	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	
14	THE VICAR OF CHRIST, by Walter Murphy	
15	THE PIGEON PROJECT, by Irving Wallace	
	NONFICTION	
1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	
2	THE BRONZ ZOO, by Sparky Lyle	
3	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	
4	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	
5	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	
6	TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Stice	
7	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	
8	SOPHIA: LIVING AND LOVING, by A.E. Hotchner	
9	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	
10	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	
11	HOW TO GET EVERYTHING YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE, by Dr. Joyce Brothers	
12	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	
13	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	
14	AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester	
15	A WALK ACROSS AMERICA, by Peter Jenkins	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	L	L	E		A	C	R	O		M	A	M	A	S
L	E	A	N		S	C	O	R		I	R	I	S	H
M	I	S	C	H	A	N	C	E		S	A	S	S	Y
		L	U	T	E		H	A	T		D	E	L	
D	A	M	A	G	E		S	O	B	R	I	E	T	Y
A	L	I	V	E		S	U	N	B	E	A	M	S	
L	O	S	E		P	I	C		B	A	S	E		
I	N	G		M	I	S	C	A	S	T		A	L	E
	G	A	M	I	N		U	S	S		O	C	A	N
		R	E	G	R	A	M	S		P	R	O	N	G
C	O	N	C	O	R	D	E		N	A	I	D	O	O
O	R	I		R	O	D		A	A	R	E			
M	I	A	M	I		M	I	S	S	I	V	I	N	G
B	O	O	T	E		A	V	E	A		E	L	I	A
O	N	E	G	F		R	E	A	R		O	E	S	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal, the declarer had to put an honor card to an unusual use. If he had attempted to score a trick with the club king, his contract would have failed.

East opened with one club, the strong artificial forcing bid of the Precision System. South showed a useful suit by jumping to two hearts and North raised to game. He was not sure this contract would succeed, but he wanted to put pressure on the opponents before they could locate a suit fit. West doubled on the strength of his partner's known high-card strength.

A diamond lead would have guaranteed the defeat of the contract, but West had no way to know that and made the normal lead of the spade jack. East captured dummy's queen with the ace and returned a spade for want of anything better.

South won with the king in dummy and led the heart eight for a finesse. When this won, he had to be careful to make the best use of the lead from the dummy. He could have led the singleton club, establishing the king in his hand, but he would then have had no way to avoid the loss of two diamond tricks and the contract.

Instead, he correctly ruffed a spade, preparing to establish the fifth spade in the dummy. Next cashed the heart ace, removing king, and now had a use for club king. By leading that card prepared for club ruffs without lowing West to gain the lead play diamonds.

East won with the club ace, was helpless. He returned a d and South had no trouble in es fishing and cashing the fifth sp in dummy to dispose a diamo loser.

NORTH
♠ K Q 8 5 4
♡ 7 9 8 3
◇ K 8 2
♣ 8 4

WEST	EAST
♠ J 10 9 3	♠ A 6
♡ 6	♡ K 5
◇ Q 7 4	◇ A J 9 8 3
♣ Q 10 8 6 3	♣ A J 7 2

SOUTH
♠ 7 2
♡ A Q 10 7 4 2
◇ 10 5
♣ K 9 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♣	1 ♡	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade jack.



Associated Press

Dryden, the Montreal Canadiens' goalie, knocks the puck away from Anders Hedberg of the New Yorkers.

Beat Rangers, 4-1

Canadiens Win Stanley Cup

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTREAL, May 22 (NYT) — The dream stopped at the Forum last night for the New York Rangers, as it has for so many other clubs. The Stanley Cup again was captured by the Montreal Canadiens, this time in five games, by a 4-1 score.

They won their fourth successive Stanley Cup by defeating the New Yorkers, those upstarts who had finished in third place only to tear through three playoff rounds and reach the finals for only the third time since 1940.

But the Rangers did not have the presence under pressure acquired from playing for the Cup, and that was a major reason the Canadiens won.

Since the Rangers last won it in 1940, the Canadiens have taken it 18 times. Yet, this was special. For the Canadiens had not won it at the Forum since 1968, taking six Stanley Cups after that on the road. So the crowd stood for the final half-minute, and dozens others crowded near the entrance to the rink, where the Cup would be hidden (because of superstitious players) until the closing seconds.

And when it appeared at game's end, a gleaming, silvery symbol, the players mobbed Ken Dryden, their goalie who played only because the man who was supposed to replace him in Game 2, Michel (Bunny) Larocque, was conked on the head by a teammate's practice shot.

Suddenly, they started throwing pieces of their equipment, like roses, to the adoring crowd. A glove flew. Applause. Then a stick. More screaming. Finally, a white helmet.

On the rink's other end John Davidson, who had been battered almost twice as often as Dryden in this series, was surrounded by his teammates. They knew one of the reasons they had come this far was their big goalie, who played his best six weeks of hockey of a previously mediocre career.

Perhaps if it had lasted another game Davidson might have received the Conn Smythe Trophy as the playoffs' most valuable performer. Instead, it went to Bob Gainey, who also deserved it. The hard-working Canadien forward batters people with his clean checks and unnerves goalies with his cruises goalward.

Only two months ago, Dryden admitted, he thought the Canadiens were done for, that they could not sustain the intensity for another run at the Stanley Cup. "But it's all passe now," he said in the locker room.

He was a virtual spectator the final two periods when the crowd, and players, sensed victory. The Canadiens stroked 22 shots at Davidson while Dryden was tested only 7 times.

The New Yorkers rarely followed their battle plan: to ram the puck behind Dryden and then to pounce on it, or hit a defenseman and prevent him from making one of those miraculous outlet passes that result in so many of the Canadiens' classic rushes.

The Canadiens took command and rarely returned it. In the first 7 minutes they outshot the Rangers by 5-0. Midway through the opening session they got lucky when Rick Chartraw's shot bounced off someone in front of Davidson and went into the net.

This appeared to give the Rangers a strange sort of lift and they put together their best — and virtually only — sustained effort of the game. They somehow lost their intensity in Game 2, after winning the opener, when they blew an early 2-0 lead.

Some of it returned late in the opening period last night when they tied the game on Carol Vadnais' deflected backhander. But the Canadiens began the second period with a power play left over from Dave Maloney's penalty with 1 second remaining in the first period, and Jacques Lemaire, with a 130-foot rush and a 60-foot slap shot, beat Davidson with the first of his two goals.

"That was the only bad goal I allowed in the whole playoffs," admitted Davidson, who said he had been playing with strained ligaments in his left knee since the Islander series. "My leg just wouldn't go down on that shot. It was the only time."

In all, the Canadiens got three scores in the period, outshooting the New Yorkers by 14-3, and it was virtually over.

Gainey, moving down the middle, shot home a Doug Jarvis pass and then Lemaire swooped down alone on Davidson, brought him out of the cage and spun in a backhander.

So the final period became a succession of little star turns. There went Guy Lafleur, the city's uncrowned king, and the crowd applauded wildly his low shot that Davidson juggled.

Mark Napier leaped over a fallen Ranger and it was like an aria. The crowd bellowed for more.

Not many people beat the Canadiens once they have come this far. This marked the 26th time since 1926 they were in the finals. Only two clubs — the Detroit Red Wings and the Toronto Maple Leafs, who did it three times apiece — have taken the Cup from them over that span.

When the Cup was last hoisted at the Forum, the elegant Jean Beliveau was the captain and he gave it a kiss and took it around the ice for a victory lap. Since then the Canadiens won it at St. Louis, Chicago (twice), Philadelphia and Boston (twice).

The Cup is worth $17,000 each to the winners; the losers take home $11,000 a man. There also are bonuses for finishing first in the division and conference (the Canadiens have earned $5,000 apiece for these two accomplishments, while the Rangers have $700 a man for their third-place finish).



Associated Press

Bob Gainey of the Montreal Canadiens rides on his teammates' shoulders as he holds aloft the Stanley Cup.

The Soccer Scene

No. 1 Comes First

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, May 22 (IHT) — "I'm a star. . .buy me."

The message is going out loud and clear. Louder than the cheers at the Argentine World Cup, and clearer than the true purpose of tonight's 75th anniversary celebration of FIFA or the continuing finale of European club tournaments. The stars are playing for themselves.

Ironically, as an international brotherhood of soccer players' unions from 15 nations prepares to gather its muscle in Venice, so the once-exploited individual is manipulating his own "I'm all right, Jack" deals.

Johan Neeskens, as tireless in Barcelona's absorbing Cup Winners' Cup triumph last week as he was in the Netherlands' World Cup final defeat last year, has trebled his own incentives to shine through 90 minutes of "friendly" soccer in Bern this evening. FIFA, which has governed world soccer for three quarters of a century, honors itself in Switzerland tonight with a repeat of the 1978 Argentina vs the Netherlands World Cup.

Multiple Motivation

Neeskens, the driving force in the Dutch midfield, could be playing for revenge, for the pride of his national orange or for personal profit. He could be out to impress Arsenal of England, Cosmos of New York or Strasbourg of France; or he could be saying to Barcelona, the that which has rejected his financial demands for renewal of contract: Take a long look, the auction is arranged but I'll stay if you meet my terms.

Of course, Neeskens needs only do the playing. The demands are made on his behalf by Cor Coster, his agent. Coster has just tuned his own son-in-law, Johan Cruyff, away from the Cosmos and toward the Los Angeles Aztecs, whose manager, Rinus Michels, had an insider's pull: Michels is Dutch, he managed Cruyff at Ajax, at Barcelona and in the national team and he understands perhaps better than Warner Brothers that when dealing with Coster you can buy some but not all of Cruyff. Michels is used to "buying" 100 percent of Cruyff the player, but leaving the off-field merchandising to Coster.

But Neeskens is the man in the shop window. Before the Cup Winners' Cup final a week ago, he seemed set for New York, with its $300,000-a-year contract. Strasbourg and two Dutch clubs were interested, but the glamour and the betting favored Cosmos.

Then, at a prematch press conference, Neeskens let it be known he was considering another offer, from the English Cup winners, Arsenal.

The London club appeared a trifle confused, as you or I might after a round with Muhammad Ali or a bottle or two of cup final champagne. With one voice they said they knew nothing of any official interest in Neeskens; with the other they were ordering air tickets to fly manager Terry Neill and coach Don Howe out to talk terms with the Dutchman. If he was interested in "Britain's most famous club," they were sure interested in him.

Obviously the Arsenal pay offer couldn't match Cosmos — the club is desperately trying to come to terms to retain its best players, Liam Brady, Frank Stapleton and David O'Leary, who all are Irish and who all might defect farther abroad for the money. But, says Neeskens, the lure of English soccer is strong.

The business hand on Neeskens' future says hold off, wait until you've played a blinder in the FIFA match, then decide. His family considerations, almost as complicated as his financial ones, will play a part but, whoever gets his signature might at the same time order up a store of painkilling drugs. For years, the 27-year-old Neeskens has played on through intolerable injuries. . .and premature arthritis is the usual result of that.

Meanwhile, the UEFA Cup final completes unfinished business tomorrow when Borussia Monchengladbach is expected to finish off Red Star Belgrade. As anticipated, the first leg in Belgrade a fortnight ago simmered only cautiously, but the 1-1 draw before a 90,000-person, partisan Yugoslav crowd favored the Germans the longer the match progressed.

Final in the Final

The return match in West Germany represents a swan song for both Borussia's trainer, Udo Lattek, and its star forward, the Dane Allan Simonsen, still for me the best striker in Europe and a man already sold to (would you believe) Barcelona for $2.5 million.

Red Star's away performances are durable and expertly designed to do just enough to achieve the desired end. Tomorrow the team is pledged to attack, as it must, and early on the youthful Red Star attackers Dusan Savic, Milos Sestic and Vladimir (Pigeon) Petrovic will go for the jugular.

Borussia is built to withstand any early trauma, particularly now that Berti Vogts, the former West German captain, has astonishingly regained his place at full back after the compound leg fracture that appeared to end his career last fall.

After that, the worst mistake Red Star could make is to emulate the popular opinion that Monchengladbach is a one star team. Simonsen is brilliant, but any extreme measures to master him leave gaps that Calle Del Haye (23), Wilfred Hannes (22), Christian Kulik (25) and Carsten Nielsen (23) are expertly tutored to exploit.

They form part of the second generation of "Bokelberg Colts," the Borussia system of youth scheming that was started 15 years ago by Hennes Weisweiler. This has sent out into the world such players as Gunther Netzer, Uli Stielicke and Rainer Bonhof without apparent loss to the mobility and style of a club that still ranks among Europe's best.

Monchengladbach will perhaps add another European trophy to its boardroom tomorrow, before losing its manager and its best player. It will then begin anew the regenerative processes that long ago outgrew the club's "village" origins.

If players use it as a springboard to greater riches, so what? It happens everywhere. The last World Cup was notable for the likes of Alberto Tarantini "selling" himself to Europe; this year's European finals are used by the likes of Neeskens to galvanize the dollar rate; and even in England, where the market is hampered by a punishing tax system, we have Butch Wilkins, the outstanding young midfield talent of the day, self-consciously admitting that he is trying his darndest in England's home international matches against Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland this week.

Why? Chelsea is about to sell Wilkins for $1.6 million, and Butch is aware that Manchester United, or possibly Arsenal once more, is watching. A fella has to promote himself, from Buenos Aires to Bern to Wembley; it's no use waiting for the union to do the business.

Stargell's Home Run Ends Expos' Streak

ONTREAL, May 22 (UPI) — Bee Stargell broke a 2-2 tie in the ...inning with his ninth home ...of the season and Ed Ott added ...third homer in the eighth here ...erday as the Pittsburgh Pirates ...ped Montreal's three-game ...ning streak with a 4-2 victory ... the Expos.

...argell's fifth home run in the ...seven games sent starter Scott ...derson to his third loss in five ...sions.

...ert Blyleven, who picked up his ... victory of the season after two ...s, was relieved by Kent ...ulve with one out in the ninth. ...even allowed only six hits, ...ed two and struck out six.

Phillies 5, Cardinals 3

Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's leadoff home run in the sixth inning led the Phillies to a 5-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Steve Carlton, who gave up a run in each of the first three innings to fall behind, 3-0, was credited with his fifth victory against five losses as he allowed only two hits after the third inning.

Braves 7, Astros 5

In Atlanta, Bob Horner's three-run homer in the fifth inning carried Atlanta to a 7-5 victory over Houston. Horner's third homer of the season came off reliever Bo McLaughlin following a double by Gary Matthews and a throwing error by Enos Cabell that allowed Jeff Burroughs to reach first.

Padres 3, Dodgers 2

In San Diego, Kurt Bevacqua singled home Ozzie Smith with one out in the ninth inning to give San Diego a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles.

Tigers 3, Yankees 1

In the American League, in Detroit, Steve Kemp singled in the winning run in the seventh inning and Jack Billingham scattered eight hits as Detroit beat Ron Guidry and New York, 3-1. Guidry (4-3) gave up 13 hits — the most in a game in his major-league career. The loss equaled his defeats all last year, when he won the Cy Young Award with a 25-3 record.

Twins 7, Rangers 6

In Arlington, Texas, Hosken Powell's double capped Minnesota's three-run rally in the ninth inning as Minnesota beat Texas 7-6.

Blue Jays 8, Indians 1

In Toronto, Dave Lemanczyk pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Bosetti and Rico Carty drove in two runs each to lead Toronto to an 8-1 victory over Cleveland.

Mariners 12, Royals 7

In Kansas City, Willie Horton hit a three-run homer and Dan Meyer collected a single and two doubles, powering Seattle to a 12-7 victory over Kansas City.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...delphia	25	13	.658	—
...real	22	14	.611	2
...Louis	20	16	.556	4
...burgh	18	18	.500	6
...go	15	19	.441	8
...York	12	23	.343	11½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...cinnati	22	15	.595	—
...Francisco	22	19	.537	2½
...ton	23	20	.535	2½
...geles	20	23	.465	5½
...iego	17	26	.395	8½
...ta	14	25	.359	9½

Monday's Results

...burgh 4, Montreal 2
...delphia 5, St. Louis 3
...to 7, Houston 5
...iego 3, Los Angeles 2

Tuesday's Games

...burgh (Walton 1-2) at Montreal (Grimsley 2-2)
...cago (Lamp 3-2) at New York (Kobel 1-0)
...Louis (Forsch 1-3) at Philadelphia (Lerch 1-0)
...ston (Niekro 4-2) at Atlanta (Mahler 1-3)
...Angeles (Rau 1-4) at San Diego (Owchinko 1-3)
...cinnati (Hume 3-4) at San Francisco (Halicki 2-3)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...more	26	13	.667	—
...n	24	14	.632	1½
...York	22	18	.550	4½
...aukee	21	20	.512	6
...d	15	19	.441	8½
...land	16	23	.410	10
...o	11	31	.262	16½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...esota	25	13	.658	—
...rnia	25	15	.625	1
...s	22	17	.564	3½
...as City	22	19	.537	4½
...go	18	20	.474	7
...ond	15	24	.366	11½
...le	14	28	.333	13

Monday's Results

...nto & Cleveland 1
...s 3, New York 1
...esota 7, Texas 6
...le 12, Kansas City 7

Tuesday's Games

...ston (Ramos 2-1) at Baltimore (Flanagan 6-3)
...eland (Paxton 3-2) at Toronto (Lamanonte 0-0)
...e York (Tidrow 0-1) at Detroit (Fidrych 0-2)
...lwaukee (Frost 2-2) at Milwaukee (Sorensen 1-0)
...kland (Langford 1-4) at Chicago (Barrios 4-2)
...nnesota (Koosman 7-0) at Texas (Comer 3-2)
...ttle (Jones 0-4) at Kansas City (Busby 1-2)

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

...eland	000 100 000—1	7 0
...nto	000 500 21x—8	13 0
...ge, Hood (4), V.Cruz (7) and G.Alexander; ...onczyk and Cerone. W—Lemanczyk, 4-2. L—...3-5.		
...York	010 000 000—1	8 0
...oit	000 100 11x—3	13 1
...ory and Munson, Norton (4); Billingham ...Parrish. W—Billingham, 4-3. L—Goldy, 3-3. ...Detroit, Parrish (4).		
...ie	005 130 120—12	15 1
...sas City	400 100 200—7	10 0
...bot, Rawley (7) and Cox; Gale, Gura (3), ...driguez (7), Hrabosky (8) and Porter. W—...ale, 3-3. L—Gale, 3-3. HRs—Seattle, Horton. ...nsas City, Brett (4).		
...ssota	031 000 003—7	13 2
...s	020 003 010—4	11 2
...rell, Redfern (6), Marshall (9) and Wynegar, ...Borgmann (9); Matlack, Lyle (9), Kern (9) ...Sundberg. W—Redfern, 2-0. L—Lyle, 3-3. ...Texas, Jorgensen (4), Putnam (7).		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	100 110 010—4	10 1
Montreal	100 100 000—2	6 0
Blyleven, Tekulve (9) and Ott; Sanderson, May (6), Palmer (9) and Carter. W—Blyleven, 1-2. L—Sanderson, 2-3. HRs—Pittsburgh, Moreno (2), Stargell (9). Ott (3); Montreal, Perez (5).		
St. Louis	110 000 000—3	8 0
Philadelphia	000 202 02x—5	10 0
Denny, Schultz (6), Bruno (7), McEnaney (8) and Simmons; Carlton and McCarver. W—Carlton, 5-5. L—Denny, 3-3. HRs—St.Louis, K.Hernandez (4). Philadelphia, Schmidt (15).		
Houston	400 000 100—5	5 2
Atlanta	002 130 10x—7	13 1
Dixon, McLaughlin (5), Andujar (7) and Ashby; P.Niekro, Sisk (7), Garber (8) and Murphy. W—P.Niekro, 5-0. L—McLaughlin, 1-2. HRs—Houston, Puhl (4). Atlanta, Matthews (9), Horner (3).		
Los Angeles	000 002 000—2	5 0
San Diego	000 200 00]—3	6 0
Messersmith and Ferguson; Rasmussen and Tenace. W—Rasmussen, 1-4. L—Messersmith, 2-4. HR—San Diego, F.Gonzalez (4).		

'Lord Stanley' Goes to Montreal

By Dave Anderson

MONTREAL, May 22 (NYT) — During the day, Maurice (Lefty) Reid, the curator of the Hockey Hall of Fame, drove over from Toronto in his station wagon with a very important passenger — "Lord Stanley," as Lefty always identifies his companion.

But this Lord Stanley is a trophy, not a person. And the trophy, of course, is the Stanley Cup, the huge silver chalice that was locked in its wooden crate in a guarded room not far from the ice at the Forum last night. The Montreal Canadiens needed a victory over the New York Rangers to win the cup for the fourth consecutive year, for the fifth time in the last seven years, for the eighth time in the last 12 years, for the 16th time in the last 27 years and for a record 22d time in this National Hockey League club's glorious history. But the wooden crate with Lord Stanley inside was virtually smuggled into the Forum several hours before game time in order to pretend that it was not really there.

Fear of a Jinx

"None of these teams ever want to see it until they win it," Reid said. "They think they'll be jinxed if they see it."

As it turned out, the Canadiens had their Stanley Cup celebration last night with a 4-1 victory that eliminated the Rangers, four games to one.

But the Canadiens had reason to fear a jinx. When they won the cup last year, their mischievous right wing, Guy Lafleur, stole it for a few hours. Borrowed it, anyway. Once the Canadiens had won it, Reid turned it over to Claude Mouton, the Canadien public relations director, for safekeeping. After the club's victory celebration through the downtown Montreal streets in open cars, Mouton locked the cup in the trunk of his car.

"The way I heard it," Reid recalled, "Lafleur somehow had an extra trunk key made and kidnapped Lord Stanley himself."

The next morning Lafleur phoned his father in his hometown of Thurso, Quebec, and told him to look on his lawn.

"Out on the grass, glistening in the morning sun was Lord Stanley himself," Reid said. "That must have been a sight."

Turned Pro in 1910

That playful heist by Lafleur is only one of the adventures in the life of the trophy that was established in 1893 by Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, the governor general of Canada, for presentation to Canada's amateur hockey champion; in 1910 the cup went to the professional champion. It now is the NHL's symbol of world supremacy in pro hockey.

Back when the real Lord Stanley purchased it, the trophy cost $48.67; Reid estimated it would cost $40,000 today to replace it. But its adventures are priceless.

Once it was left by mistake in a photography studio, where the mother of the proprietor planted geraniums in it.

Once several members of the Canadiens got out of their car to fix a flat tire. In order to get the spare tire out of the trunk, they removed the Stanley Cup and placed it on the side of the road. After the new tire was on, they drove off, leaving the Cup on the curbstone. When they returned a few hours later it was still there.

Once it was lost for several days inside its wooden crate in the corner of a railroad baggage car.

And once a spectator named Ken Kilander was walking out of Chicago Stadium with it during a playoff game when a security guard stopped him.

"What is that?" the guard asked.

"It's the Stanley Cup," replied Kilander.

"And where are you taking it?"

"To Montreal, where it belongs."

Actually the Stanley Cup belongs only in the Hockey Hall of Fame, where there are actually two Stanley Cups — the original and the 31-pound, 35-inch-high reproduction that was fashioned in 1969 and has room on its 18-inch base for the rosters of all the winning teams through 1992, which will be its 100th year. But when Lord Stanley travels, Reid is his bodyguard.

"Some people think it's like traveling with a child," he said. "But you can tuck a child into bed. When you've got Lord Stanley in your room, you're always worrying about double-locking the door so even the maid can't get in."

When he drove down to New York last week for an NHL awards luncheon, the one-time night sports editor of the Toronto Telegram had trouble finding a motel where he could park directly outside the room and carry Lord Stanley inside. All the motels he saw were high-rises.

"I had to stay in a fleabag overnight to get the kind of room I wanted," he said. "Never again."

Reserve Clause In NHL Upheld

CINCINNATI, May 22 (AP) — A federal appeals court upheld the National Hockey League's player reserve clause today and ruled that Dale McCourt is the property of the Los Angeles Kings.

In a 2-1 vote, the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan.

McCourt, the leading scorer for the Detroit Red Wings in 1977-78, had refused to play for Los Angeles after his contract was turned over by the Red Wings. McCourt remained with Detroit during the past season.

The Kings won McCourt's contract in arbitration after Rogatien Vachon, a Los Angeles goaltender who became a free agent, signed a contract with the Red Wings.

The reserve clause entitled Los Angeles to compensation from Detroit for the loss of Vachon. But McCourt contended that the reserve clause violated the Sherman Antitrust Act and sued the two clubs, the National Hockey League and the National Hockey League Players Association.

At Last, Jim Ryun Runs Into Happiness

By Alan Greenberg

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., May 22 — As a kid growing up in Wichita, Kan., he sneaked cigarettes and once stole a cherry pie from a bakery truck, gulping it down while crouched in the window well of a church.

Later, there were other sins. He got a speeding ticket, under-the-table payments to run in several track meets, and a thrashing from Bobby Riggs in a handicap race worthy of Barnum and Bailey.

Such minor transgressions, despite the passage of time, bother Jim Ryun.

Just Hanging There

What bothered his public was altogether different. The symbol of their anger is casually draped around a green-and-orange painting that hangs unobtrusively in the hallway of Ryun's home, a hallway festooned with pictures drawn and painted by his four children.

Dangling there is the silver medal Ryun won in the metric mile at the 1968 Olympic Games. Its location is Ryun's statement about the importance of the feat.

His detractors would agree, but for entirely different reasons. To them, the medal is a testimony more to failure than to achievement. To them, Ryun owes the United States two gold medals, not only for his loss to Kipchoge Keino at Mexico City in 1968, but also for his fall in the 1972 Olympic heats in Munich, which kept him from qualifying for the finals. And to them, the debt never can be paid.

Jim Ryun was a hero, and some Americans don't take kindly to heroes who flounder in the face of the enemy. People wrote hate letters to Ryun. They said he choked. They said he let America down.

Anne, his wife of a decade, wonders if it might not have been the other way around. And her husband nods.

"What," she said, "did America ever do for Jim Ryun?"

Other Worries Now

But all that is long ago and far away. The hate mail eventually stopped, and Ryun no longer concerns himself with such questions. His mind is no longer tormented by others' great expectations.

He's involved in several money-making activities and says he's never been happier. He attributes much of his contentment to the Ryuns' becoming born-again Christians in May, 1972. It gave the Ryuns strength, strength they needed five months later when Ryun suffered the celebrated fall.

To this day, he calls his failure to win a gold medal "no big deal." But that didn't keep him from crying when he fell at Munich.

"After having climbed to the top of the mountain, I looked and there was always another mountain to climb," he said. "And if you didn't climb that one, some people wold call you a failure. If you think I'm serious now, you should see how serious I was when I was running. I felt like I was in bondage to who I was and what I represented. I did a lot of things because they said I had to, not because I had to."

What Ryun had to do after the 1972 Olympics was make money. He took the $20,000 signing bonus he got from the infant pro track tour and made a down payment on a home here. But he mortgaged some of his dignity when he agreed to run against Riggs in a handicap race. Riggs, who ran a half-mile plus 10 yards compared to Ryun's mile, won. Ryun would have earned $2,000 for winning.

Now, Ryun says he was "somewhat disgusted" by the circumstances. "I began to feel that closed-in feeling that people feel when they're under contract."

An injury to his Achilles tendon caused Ryun to quit competitive running and the pro track tour in 1976, shortly before its own demise. Now, he spends many weekends flying about the country giving clinics and running in local events considerably longer than the 880 and mile distances where he made his name. Ryun, who once held the world record in the mile (3:51.1), 1,500 meters (3:33.1) and 880 (1:44.9) still is the U.S. record holder in all but the last distance.

End of a Promise

Now 32, he runs for fun for the first time in his life. Even when he took up the sport as a sophomore at Wichita East High, he went out for cross-country only because he wanted to win a letter jacket and, in the process, a girlfriend. Although he achieved only the first goal, he looks back on it as the happiest day of his 15-year career.

The first high schooler to run a sub-4-minute mile, Ryun edged out veteran Jim Grelle to earn a berth on the 1964 U.S. Olympic team. At the time, he didn't even realize the Olympics were held every four years.

Nor did he realize what he was getting into. His private vow to give up running after high school disintegrated when the University of Kansas and track coach Bob Timmons beckoned. Timmons became Ryun's guru. Eventually, the pressure Ryun felt from him and local public opinion was so great that he moved himself and his family to Eugene, Ore., before settling in Santa Barbara.

"The best thing we ever did was moving from Kansas to Oregon," Anne Ryun said. "People have to be able to make their own mistakes. Coach Timmons was his god, and together, they made track their god. We weren't interested in having it made, we were interested in being happy."

Now, they are. Ryun's main reason for traveling is to share his beliefs with anyone who will listen. His running fame gains him entree. He runs three one-week Jim Ryun Sports Camps throughout the country and Anne leads the singing program. He runs 6 to 10 miles every day, is writing a jogging book called "Running Illustrated," makes speeches, does promotional work for breakfast cereals and recently turned down an ad for a beer.

"I can't image my biting a beer top off being a creative image," he said.

Sending the Kids Up in Crates

Ryun, onetime photographer and now amateur woodworker, built many of the home furnishings himself. When he and his wife arrived, he broke up the wood crating and built a raised backyard playhouse for the children. Nothing goes to waste.

Except perhaps the Ryun running talent. Heather, 8, the oldest child, already has shown that she too, has the gift, finishing far ahead of her peers in various informal races. She even pitches her head from side to side as she runs, as her father did. But Ryun has no desire to see his children follow him. That's one of many reasons he never wanted to raise a family in Kansas, where the shadow of his glory is darkest.

Except for a vase signifying his selection as Sports Illustrated's Sportsman of the Year for 1966, the shelves in Ryun's living room are loaded with books. Almost all his trophies are displayed in his room at his parents' home in Wichita.

"I wasn't the type to dwell on things," Ryun said. "I was always looking ahead." Which is why quitting was relatively painless.

"When I retired, most of the reporters at the press conference expressed sorrow that I was leaving something I had given so much of my life to," Ryun said. "But I didn't have a bit of sorrow. I was thinking about how much better the future would be."

In the harsh glare of the Olympics, Ryun wilted. That's what people remember. Maybe they don't remember that Mexico City's altitude (over 7,000 feet) was an obstacle to to sea-level athletes like Ryun; maybe they don't remember that Ryun was tripped in 1972, he didn't trip himself.

But no matter. A lay preacher, Ryun serves a different master now and there is no end to his zeal. When Hare Krishnas accost him at airports, he tries to convert them.

Los Angeles Times

Gottfried Bows In Italian Open

ROME, May 22 (AP) — Dominique Bedel of France, ranked No. 211 in the world, crushed sixth-seeded Brian Gottfried, 6-2, 6-4, today in the first round of the Italian Open tennis tournament.

Bedel beat Gottfried with steady, monotonous play from the baseline, relying on the American's errors more than on his own shots to win points. Gottfried appeared to be troubled by the hot sun.

Ilie Nastase of Romania, the No. 13 seed and a winner here in 1970 and 1973, was another highly regarded loser today. Tonino Zugarelli of Italy upset Nastase, 6-2, 6-4.

Observer

Cutting the Fog?

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Question: Dr. Dementia, you are the world's foremost authority, I believe.

Answer: Yes. No one on earth contains more information than I. This huge fund of knowledge results from spending 22 hours of every day filling my cranium with newspaper and television information on the state of the world.

Q: Would you be good enough to clear up the confusion about the energy crisis?

A: Gladly. There is no energy crisis.

Baker

Q: Then why did every filling station I saw during an 80-mile drive Sunday have an "Out of Gas" sign draped on its pumps?

A: Because of the energy crisis. Every idiot knows that. Don't you read the newspapers or watch television?

Q: Are you referring to the same energy crisis that does not exist?

A: Yes. Unless Americans face the harsh facts, their way of life is doomed. President Carter faces no greater challange during his entire presidency than the energy crisis.

* * *

Q: Are you saying that an energy crisis that does not exist is the greatest crisis facing the president today?

A: Nonsense. The greatest crisis facing the president today is inflation.

Q: Who is to blame for the energy crisis that does not exist?

A: The Ayatollah Khomeini.

Q: Why does the ayatollah want to create a nonexistent energy crisis in the United States?

A: That is a stupid question based on a false premise. The ayatollah isn't to blame for the energy crisis. The blame lies with the shah of Iran whose brutal government resulted in the revolution that resulted in the decline in Iranian oil exports.

* * *

Q: So the reason the energy crisis doesn't exist is that the ayatollah and the shah followed policies that reduced the oil supply.

A. Nonsense. Don't you read anything? The energy crisis is caused by Californians, who drive too much.

Q: A moment ago you said it was caused by the ayatollah and the shah. What do California driving rituals have to do with it?

A: Nothing. The crisis is caused by President Carter who wants to punish Californians because Governor Brown is threatening to run for president.

Q: Can you tell me when President Carter will decide that Governor Brown has had enough and call off the nonexistent energy crisis?

A: What does President Carter have to do with it? The energy crisis is created by OPEC.

Q: You're kidding.

A: You bet I am. OPEC could be destroyed in six months if the United States would stop all oil imports for that length of time.

Q: Would that be the end of the nonexistent energy crisis?

A: Don't be absurd. It isn't OPEC that's creating the crisis. It's the United States Congress.

Q: And it really is Congress that's at the root of it?

A: Don't be gullible. Congress has nothing to do with it. It's all a plot by the big oil companies to raise the price of oil. When they get the price up there where they want it there'll be plenty of oil for everybody.

* * *

Q: Are you saying there will soon be gasoline stations open for people who have to work on Sundays?

A: There will be more gasoline by the end of the month.

Q: That's good news.

A: Don't jump to conclusions. Anybody who *tells you there'll be* more gasoline by the end of the month doesn't know what he's talking about.

Q: So these gasoline lines could go on forever?

A: Of course not. The solution is to raise gasoline prices so high that poor people can't afford to drive. Since they don't have any jobs to drive to anyhow, it would work them no hardship.

Q: Aren't you really saying there is no solution at all to the crisis?

A: What crisis?

Q: The energy crisis.

A: There is no energy crisis.

Echoes of the Czar on an English Estate

By Susan Heller Anderson

TEYNHAM, England (NYT) — Prince Andrew and Princess Nadine Romanov keep watchbirds, rather than mundane watchdogs, at Provender, their 13th-century estate in this green, remote area of Kent. The arrival of visitors sets off a dreadful cacophony of guinea fowl, more usually encountered on a plate, but the decorative birds are part of the exotica of the Romanovs' lives.

At 82, Prince Andrew is the eldest Romanov and, as the nephew of Czar Nicholas II, he would be the heir to the Russian throne if there were one. The princess is a fascinating woman who has known most of Europe's royalty during her 71 years and whose preoccupation is to steer her outspoken spouse away from political topics, which is not easy.

The Romanovs, like many aristocrats, are feeling the financial burdens of their home, one of the oldest in England, built in 1246. It has been in the princess' family since 1640. Recently, and with considerable gusto, Princess Nadine has begun receiving paying guests for lunch, dinner, afternoon tea or simply a tour of the house.

Lunch and dinner, including wine and drinks on what Princess Nadine calls "a grand scale," are about $30 and $54 respectively. "Provender means food in the Bible so you should expect something good," she said. She prefers small groups, although individuals can call.

Afternoon tea, on a gold service with individual teapots, open-faced Russian sandwiches and the princess' own eclairs, is about $3.



Robin Lawrence, New York Times

The Romanovs amid their portraits of bejeweled beauties.

On a recent chilly spring day, visitors arrived at Provender, a timber-framed house with mullioned windows. The guinea fowl went into their act. A three-inch-thick door creaked open, and the princess came out in an immense red-fox hat. "We've had no heat for days," she said cheerfully, gesturing toward the hat and setting off a tinkling symphony of bracelets and bangles.

Fireplace and Special Drink

A fireplace in which an ox could have been roasted heated a sitting room where she concocted her special drink — vodka, of course, lime juice and tonic water. She sat in a chair that she had embroidered with the imperial Russian two-headed eagle. The room glinted with fine silver and crystal.

"I met my husband during the war, at Balmoral Castle," she said. "A fortune teller predicted I'd marry him." Through centuries of marriages with members of other ruling families, the Romanovs are related to most of Europe's royalty. They are related to the British royal family through Lord Mountbatten of Burma, Prince Andrew's first cousin.

Prince Andrew, a slim, well-pressed gentleman, entered. "Petrol shortage," he muttered, shedding an overcoat. "Iran. I like the shah because he was anti-Soviet."

His wife interrupted. "King George sent the Marlborough battleship to rescue the imperial family." Prince Andrew added mournfully, "All the jewels stayed in Russia. My mother left everything behind."

Well, almost everything. The Romanovs and their guests eat with engraved silver dating from 1884. In another sitting room is a vitrine of Catherine the Great's china from the her villa in Vidor, Italy, collected by Princess Nadine.

In the immense dining room, Flemish furniture with scarlet silk upholstery flanks a mirrored table several yards long. Two grand pianos fit together in a nook. "Sibelius played one of these in Finland," said the princess, whose mother was Finnish.

Russian beauties with upswept hairdos, high lace collars and bejeweled bosoms stare haughtily from the walls. Photographs in heavy silver frames, sometimes a dozen or more on a table, depict dashing young men, often on horseback, in well-cut uniforms with sabers.

Provender's four-acre Elizabethan garden also is filled with history. "They're interesting because Joseph Banks married an ancestor and gave duplicate plants here," the princess said. Sir Joseph, a founder of the Royal Horticultural Society, went with Captain Cook to the South Pacific, gathering plants. "The widest oak in Kent is here, planted before the Spanish Armada," she said. "We've discovered all sorts of underground passages and a Roman bottle."

To keep herself busy when she is not doing needlepoint, cooking or arranging visits, Princess Nadine makes dried-flower arrangements of delicate colors. Delphiniums dry very well, as do pink larkspur and some hydrangeas, she said. "You can dry roses but never, never red ones" she noted. "They look funereal." Basically, her technique is to pick off the leaves and hang the stems with their blossoms upside down in a dry place.

Dizzying Talk

She loves to give tours of the house, sharing her flower-drying secrets and historical tidbits in dizzying nonstop talk. "You have to enjoy people to do this," she said. "We had 25 Texans for Christmas dinner. It was such fun."

She does the cooking, aided by a modest number of servants depending on the group, in the house's two kitchens. "For big groups," she said, "I like a cold buffet in the large dining room — smoked and fresh fish, mousses, cold turkeys and chickens and glazed pheasants."

She learned to cook in Finland, where she spent part of her childhood. "I always take a second helping of something I like so I can copy it," she said.

PEOPLE: *John Wayne Medal Urged on Congress*

As Maureen O'Hara put it: "John Wayne is not just an actor — John Wayne is America." Elizabeth Taylor called him "a hero — and we have so few left." Backing their testimony before a congressional subcommittee were laudatory statements from Katharine Hepburn, Frank Sinatra and Robert Mitchum. The delegation was in Washington to get a congressional gold medal for the cancer-stricken Duke — and it succeeded. After hearing their testimony, the subcommittee agreed Wayne's name should be added to 31 others who have received the honor in this century — among them, Jonas Salk, Charles Lindbergh, Walt Disney, Bob Hope, Robert Frost, the Wright brothers and Robert Kennedy. The 71-year-old Wayne, star of 200 films, is hospitalized in California for treatment of cancer. The Senate already has approved legislation to issue the gold medal, and House approval is expected shortly . . . Meanwhile Wayne was reported taking short walks and answering fan mail at UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles. A hospital spokesman said that Wayne, who will be 72 Saturday, was in good spirits, recovering strength after his third cancer operation and resting comfortably at night. There was still no word when the Oscar-winning actor would begin an experimental cancer therapy program, for which he volunteered.



UPI

Maureen O'Hara testifying at hearing on John Wayne.

* * *

Buckingham Palace said that the royal archives contain no evidence that would support a claim by researcher that Queen Victoria married one of her Scottish servants after the death of her consort Prince Albert, and had a child by him. The claim was made by Dr. Michel MacDonald, curator of the Museum of Scottish Tartans in Perthshire and mentioned at the film festival at Cannes where Scottish television executives said they were planning a series on the queen and her personal attendant John Brown. MacDonald has been one of the advisers on the series in which Sean Connery will play Brown but the marriage-and-child theory is not part of that story.



AP

Elton John set a Leningrad audience of 3,000 frenzied rock fans to waving and dancing in the aisles at the first concert on his Russian tour. Tickets for his four Moscow appearances, starting Sunday, are reported sold out.

* * *

A Los Angeles judge ordered rock star Mick Jagger to pay his wife, Bianca, $12,000 in temporary support and up to $2,500 to cover her medical bills. Mrs. Jagger appeared at the hearing leaning heavily on a cane. She injured her knee last week in a rollerskating accident. Superior Court Judge Harry Shafe also ruled that Jagger must deposit with his attorney $35,000 to be held for paying Mrs. Jagger's attorney fees as the couple's bitterly disputed divorce case proceeds.

* * *

Sally Struthers, who played Archie Bunker's daughter, Gloria, on the television series "All in the Family," has started a family of her own. Her husband, Dr. William Rader, said his wife gave birth to an 8½-pound baby girl, Samantha Struthersader.

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